



Daily reporter Petey Findlay (in white) grimly heckles this week's mystery guest. Hint: Greed, avarice, envy and collegiality. Said Petey post-haste: "It's a dirty business ma'am but someone's gotta do it." See page 8 and 9.

Wednesday
April 8, 1981
Vol. 70, No. 99
Montreal

The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

New VP in like Flint

by Brian Topp

Arts representative Richard Flint was appointed VP University Affairs by the Students' Society Council-elect.

Flint won the position during a meeting of the incoming council Monday evening on a platform calling for sweeping constitutional reform within the Students' Society, and a more aggressive presence for the Society within the University's decision-making bodies.

"In order for us to be taken seriously, we have to be the real representatives of the students," said Flint.

"We have to be more than a student association, we have to be a student union. We have to democratize the structure of the student society."

Flint proposed that the Society's constitution provide for general assemblies with binding decision-making power, student-initiated referenda, and easier procedures for impeaching council members.

Calling for a Society "that provides more than nice paper cups, but actually defends the interests of the members", Flint said he would lead the student senate delegation and other student representatives against budget cutbacks.

"I think it's time to organize students against the cuts," he said.

"I think we should be campaigning through Senate."

Flint was opposed for the

position by council members Monica Schwalbe and André Gerolymatos. Gerolymatos was not present for the election.

Schwalbe said that Students' Council, Senate and the Committee to Co-Ordinate Students' Services form a "triangle" which she hoped to co-ordinate more effectively.

Council members questioned Flint extensively on his proposals regarding society constitutional reform and university affairs. Law representative Ted Claxton pointed out that general assemblies were used in Quebec on campuses where the student unions are loose federations of faculty associations. He suggested that binding general assemblies were inappropriate to a centralized organization like the Students' Society.

"I don't see any reason why it can't work successfully here," said Flint.

He suggested that the Society work closely with trade unions on campus, co-ordinating action on issues such as cutbacks and daycare. Asked whether he would work with the McGill Associations of University Teachers (MAUT) or the McGill Faculty Union (MFU), the two competing faculty representatives, Flint said he "would be personally inclined to work with the MFU", but said he would try to co-operate with both organizations.

The VP University Affairs is one of two Society executive positions which are appointed

by council. Salim Tharani was acclaimed for a second year as VP Finance. Flint and Tharani join President Liz Norman, VP Internal Keith Hennessy and VP External Paul Smith on the Society's executive committee for next year.

Graduate representative David Sinyard, Science representative Monica Schwalbe and Management representative Jessica Chutter were appointed to next year's Joint Management Committee.

Masked marchers decry diff fees

by Harold Koblin

Chanting "no way, we won't pay," and "A bas les hausses," more 200 people, many masked, marched from Carré St Louis to Concordia University Friday night to protest the recently announced increase in differential fees for international students.

Organized by the rassemblement des Associations Etudiantes universitaires du Québec, the march was only the beginning of the campaign against differential fees and student repression, said Janet Mrenica, Vice President (external affairs) of the Concordia University Students' Association.

Speaking at an assembly held after the march, Mrenica said Canadians students, should be concerned about the fee hike.

"One sees budgets for

universities being cut and a means to receive alternative revenue is available through fees — this year the government has chosen foreign students to pay. In the future who will be asked to pay?" she asked.

Guy Normandeau, a RAEU organizer at the Université de Québec à Trois-Rivières, said the hike will make Quebec universities inaccessible to all but members of other countries elites.

Normandeau also said that people in developing countries won't be able to afford the hike, and that many of Quebec's international students will not be protected by the bi-national reciprocity agreements Quebec has with several francophone countries.

Both Mrenica and Normandeau spoke against Canada's Immigration Act, Law

voted to link the Society's rate to the newspaper's commercial rates. The Society's rate would only increase if the commercial rates did as well.

"If the paper has increased costs, they increase the commercial ad rates. Why should the clubs have to pay?" said Tharani.

"They're autonomous now; they should take care of it on their own. We don't have to give them anything," added law rep Ted Claxton.

Topp pointed out that the commercial rates were already too high and that the paper couldn't afford to increase them and remain competitive. He added that the Daily's publishing costs are expected to rise by 18.5 per cent over the next five years.

The Daily currently charges Council and clubs 28 cents per agate line of advertising as opposed to their retail rate of 50 cents per line.

Students' Society President Todd Ducharme gave an update on the status of the proposed Canadian University Travel Service (CUTS) office. He noted that the negotiations had been delayed because of certain legal documents which needed approval. He said, however, that the office will be sent up in the basement of the Union building and that CUTS will be open for business in September.

Council approved payment of \$4000 in fees for this semester to the Regroupement Etudiants Universitaire (RAEU), and approved the nomination of Adrienne Jones as chairperson of the Program Board.

Ducharme closed the meeting by listing some of the accomplishments of Students' Society in the past year including fiscal responsibility, a residence representative to council, the energy conference, CUTS, and an autonomous Daily.

C-25 "With the enactment of Bill C-25, in April 1978, by the federal government, foreign students are exempt from their political rights in this country — their stay in Quebec may at any time be ended for reasons given by an immigration agent at the border," said Mrenica.

Also present at the assembly was Abdallah Rihani, a history student at the Université du Québec à Montréal who said he was almost deported earlier this year for organizing activities in UQAM's Arab students' association.

McGill Daily

Last gasp issue

Wednesday April 15

✱ Québec elections ✱

Before you sublet...

by Emil Sher

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and both those who have apartments to sublet and those who are seeking them should be aware of some basic landlord-tenant information before they gain an unwelcome pound.

First and foremost, any tenant intending to sublet his or her apartment must notify their landlord by sending a letter by registered mail. This letter must include the name and address of the person to whom one is subletting their apartment.

Upon receiving your letter, the landlord has ten days to reply if he objects to the subletting, whereby he must state the grounds for his refusal. If the landlord does not reply, it is deemed that he has consented to the subletting of

your humble abode.

Potential subletees should note that as far as the "option to renew" that one sees advertised is concerned, it takes two to tango, and not all landlords like dancing.

In other words, landlords are not required to renew a lease with a sublee; they have the right to ask the sublee to vacate the apartment when the lease expires.

Indeed, the landlord can at any time request that you vacate your dwelling. However, in this particular instance the sublee does have some recourse. The sublee has one month upon receipt of the landlord's notice to vacate to apply to the rental board, stating why they object to the notice. Should the sublee fail to respond to the landlord's notice, it is deemed that they have agreed to vacate.

International Conference:

Zimbabwe coming to McGill

by Emil Sher

Canadians will be given unique insight into a country that is not yet a year old at an international conference exploring the life of workers in Zimbabwe, to be held this weekend at McGill.

The conference on the "Changing Patterns of Workers Relations in Zimbabwe" will include workshops on recent government policies concerning labour, the workers' response to these changes, workers' consciousness and workers' strategies.

Among the featured speakers are Ignatius Chigwendere, Zimbabwe's Chief Industrial Relations Officer, and Elphegio Soko of the United Textile Workers Union. The opening address will be given by Marcel Peplin, president of the World Conference of Labour.

"The importance of this conference operates on many levels. For the Third World participants, Mr. Chigwendere is in the process right now of re-writing labour legislation, so that it is hoped that this conference will give him the op-

portunity to discuss the government policies outside the country with an informed audience," explained Donna Winslow, Coordinator of the Labour Studies Group of the Centre for Developing-Area Studies, which organized the conference.

The Labour Studies Group, comprised of professors and graduate students from McGill and Université de Montréal, is dedicated to bringing together Canadian labour leaders and researchers with their Third World counterparts. They regard the conference as a means of strengthening the ties between Canada and Zimbabwe.

"The most important thing is for the Zimbabwean participants to have an informed discussion with Canadian labour leaders," said Winslow.

"The trade union movement is trying to form a confederation of labour, so it is hoped that it will give an opportunity for the trade unionists to come together... Perhaps the discussion arising from that will contribute to the solidification of the labour

movement," she said.

Winslow stressed that the conference will ultimately help clarify the realities of Zimbabwe, which she asserted have been distorted by the Western media.

"This will give them a chance to tell Canadians what their real problems are, what their struggles are about, what issues and crises they face, and why they go in certain directions," she said.

"We can expect an input from the Canadian public, Canadian trade unionists and researchers," said Winslow, who noted that the conference has been publicized among the unions of the Canadian Labour Congress.

The idea for the conference was spurred by both the Labour Studies Group's continued interest in southern Africa and by two Zimbabwean group members.

Zimbabwe is also on the agenda for a Labour Studies Group research project on the effect of the state on the formation of the working class that will also include Upper Volta, Mexico and Peru.

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The Post Graduate
Students' Club



McGill pensioner takes Sun Life Insurance to court

by Peter Orr

Sun Life Insurance won first prize in James McGuinness's contest for the worst offender in the Year of the Disabled.

McGuinness is fighting Sun Life for the right to collect Quebec pension plan benefits for a policy he paid for during his 10 years as a porter at McGill.

Sun Life stopped sending McGuinness his disability benefits in January after he refused to furnish the insurance company with information about money he receives from the Quebec Pension Commission.

McGuinness is one of 900 permanently disabled pensioners being represented in a class action suit against 11 insurance companies by lawyer Luc Alerie for illegally deducting Quebec Pension Plan benefits.

The pensioners charge that

the insurance companies have violated the law since 1970 by deducting Quebec Pension Plan benefits from their private disability insurance payments.

"The companies are speculating on the government pension payments. They integrate the Quebec Pension Plan into their own plans in their own interests, whereas those plans are supposed to assist the disabled," said Alerie.

Alerie recently won a similar class action suit against Mutual Life Insurance, claiming that deduction of Quebec Pension Plan payments from private insurance benefits violates the law pertaining to the Quebec Pension Commission.

Mutual Life is not appealing the decision before Quebec Superior Court.

McGuinness says the "adjustment" Sun Life will make in

his own pension plan payments to compensate for his benefits from Quebec will cost him \$247 a month.

"Sun Life rolled in over \$1 billion last year. Why do they need my crummy \$247?" asked McGuinness.

McGuinness charges that McGill is more interested in Sun Life getting its money than in the welfare of McGill employees.

He points to repeated letters from McGill urging him to complete Sun Life's forms.

McGill's group insurance policy with Sun Life, which covers McGuinness and some 600 other former McGill employees, specifies that "sickness and disability benefits includes any benefits (the beneficiary) may be entitled to receive from the Quebec Pension Plan."

The legality of this clause will be contested in Quebec Superior Court May 4.

PREL: Un travail socialement utile

par Danièle Champoux

La pédagogie progressiste, vous connaissez? Cela consiste en une approche didactique, fruit d'une remise en question de l'école bourgeoise amorcée vers la fin des années 60 par les français Beaudet et Establier, dont poursuit au Québec à l'intérieur de la CEQ notamment et l'objectif est de faire "un travail socialement utile qui débord le cadre de l'école et qui est centré sur le milieu. Il faut que les intellectuels cessent de travailler pour eux-même et que leurs travaux soient utiles au peuple" explique Michel Desjardins, anciennement responsable du projet de pédagogie progressiste en Education à l'Université de Montréal et maintenant en chômage depuis près d'un an.

Desjardins et les deux chargés de cours Richard Gendron et Robert Cadotte qui travaillaient avec lui se sont retrouvés sans emploi le printemps dernier à la suite d'une décision de l'administration de la faculté d'éducation qui aurait été basée sur la qualité défective du contenu de l'enseignement dispensé et de la production académique de Michel Desjardins.

Michel Desjardins avait disposé à son syndicat un grief contestant les procédures qui avaient mené au refus de son agrégation. Dans un jugement rendu le 5 mars l'arbitre a jugé qu'il n'y avait pas de preuve suffisante pour invalider la procédure. Selon Desjardins cependant, il y a eu accroc de procédure en ce sens que "les dossiers qui circulaient et sur lesquels des gens ont formé des jugements étaient incomplets". Aucun article de la convention collective n'en faisant mention, l'arbitre n'a pu se prononcer ni sur la compétence de Desjardins ni sur la possibilité qu'il ait pu faire l'objet de discrimination politique.

La pédagogie progressiste mise de l'avant par le projet que dirigeait Michel Desjardins "est la même de la maternelle à l'université, la méthode aussi est la même." Richard Cadotte explique que ce qui a "le plus emmerdé l'Université, c'est notre conception des travaux qui doivent être faits, c'est

notre pédagogie avec les étudiants, orientée dans le sens de faire confiance aux étudiants. Ils sont capables de produire des travaux de très haute qualité, travaux qui sont actuellement reconnus internationalement".

Les cahiers qu'ont produit et que produisent toujours les étudiants du projet sous la tutelle de l'équipe Desjardins sont en effet "très connus en Europe, et sont présentement traduits ailleurs au Canada". Le projet dans son ensemble, qui produit aussi des dossiers et un journal de même que Michel Desjardins lui-même ont reçu nombre de lettres d'appui. Le Brésilien Paulo Freire, "pape de l'alphabétisation

au Tiers Monde et qui a travaillé au Chili sous Allende de même que comme conseiller à l'UNESCO" aurait lui aussi manifesté son appui au projet.

La somme des manifestations d'appui dont a fait l'objet le projet donne à réfléchir sur la crédibilité à accorder aux allégations de l'administration relatives à la compétence de l'équipe. La crédibilité dont a joui le travail de l'équipe de Michel Desjardins n'a apparemment pas souffert de la décision de l'université de Montréal. Desjardins continue à donner régulièrement un peu partout au Québec des conférences et des causeries sur les principes et la mise en

application de la pédagogie progressiste. Les invitations en ce sens proviennent aussi bien "d'écoles primaires, de groupes populaires, d'universités et de cégeps, de radios communautaires".

Pour assurer leur survie sur le plan financier, leurs allocations de chômage prenant fin en juin, Desjardins, Gendron et Cadotte vont mettre sur pied et poursuivre un certain nombre de projets pédagogiques pour lesquels ils lanceront "dès que possible une campagne publique de financement". Un centre de documentation et un atelier mobile d'imprimerie pourront ainsi être

suite à la page 46

McGill volunteers improve bedside manners

by Dr. Louise Haberl

Is it true that residence students spend all their spare time organizing frivolous "midnite madness" parties? Some must, but there is also a sizeable number who devote time each week to visiting patients at the Montreal Neurological Institute as part of the McGill Student Volunteer Program.

Sixty McGill volunteers, many of whom are foreign and out-of-province students staying in residence, devoted time each week during the past school year talking to or simply providing company for patients staying at the MNI.

"We're one of the few people who aren't taking something out of or putting something in these patients...We're a friend, a mother, a brother, whoever they need," said Jay More, a co-director of the volunteer program.

The program's other co-director, Stuart Jacobson, pointed out that many of the patients at the MNI are there for an extended period of time (some have been there for two years) and many are from foreign countries. Since their doctors have little time to spend with them, patients often have no one to talk to, making their stay somewhat lonely and boring.

"The wards certainly aren't beautiful — the walls are dull hospital green and

there's only one T.V. set per ward. We give them a chance for conversation or just provide them with company," said More.

The volunteers meet in groups of six during afternoons and evenings, and divide up into pairs to visit patients on a ward. Volunteers talk to patients, discussing anything from their own schoolwork to the patient's disease, for about two hours.

While some patients have diseases that make communications very difficult (in particular multiple sclerosis, brain tumors, and speech disorders), most are able to converse and appreciate the volunteer's company.

"The feedback from patients appears to be very positive. One woman demanded to know where I had been one week when I couldn't visit her," said More. He continued:

"We gave feedback forms to the head nurses, because patients might sometimes be too polite to tell us if they don't enjoy our visits. The feedback from the nurses was very positive...That's our reward."

In addition to ward visits, the volunteers have instituted regular bingo nights for those patients who are mobile enough to participate. "It's a little hard to stand up and call '1-15' four times a night, but the patients love it. And we learn a bit of foreign vocabulary

at the same time," said More.

The success of this year's program is the result of a six-year process. Started by one student with a "staff" of only five or six, the program gradually gained acceptance by the MNI staff and is now recognized as an important component of the hospital's volunteer program.

The program is coordinated by Verna Bound, the MNI's Director of Social Work. Her emphasis throughout the program's development has been to provide a well-defined structure for the volunteers to work within, while at the same time allowing enough flexibility of visiting schedules that volunteers see as many patients as possible.

Volunteers who sign up for the program are "not all premeds who are trying to get into med school" said the program directors. Instead, they range from "English to engineering, from psychology to physiology".

Very few have experience working in a hospital, but most adjust quickly to the atmosphere and to the patients' conditions. An orientation tour at the beginning of each semester provides them with an "initiation" to hospital procedures and to the types of diseases that the patients may have.

Students interested in volunteering this summer or this fall can leave their names at the MNI Department of Social Work on University above Pine.

Comment

Must one be Zionist to be Jewish?

Historically, the Canadian Jewish community and world Jewry in general have been among the most progressive members of society. The zeal of Jews for a better, more egalitarian world is legend; out of the fire stoked by centuries of European persecution emerged a consciousness and a movement whose legacy is still apparent today.

Unfortunately it appears that many members of the Jewish community today have forgotten the trials of yesteryear. Blind, blanket support for the state of Israel has replaced the earlier creed of justice for all, and the Jewish community now spends more time raising money for Israel than it does lobbying for social reforms and humanitarian legislation.

Last December, more than 700 Jews met in Washington D.C. in an attempt to redress the right wing drift of North American Jewry. Representatives at the conference to set forth a New Jewish Agenda came from all walks of life — religious, non religious, feminists, gays, Zionists and non-Zionists. All were united in the single belief that something must be done to rekindle Jewish ethics and morality in these days of Reagan-inspired conservatism.

At McGill, the need for a New Jewish Agenda is just as great. The fact that McGill has a large number of Jewish professors is heartening; it's nice to know that Jews and other minorities are no longer denied access to McGill on the basis of a racist quota system as they were until the 1950s. Unfortunately, some progressive Jews have been denied a voice within McGill by the very Jews who themselves overcame the forces of intolerance and discrimination.

The rejection of Dr. David Mandel's professorial candidacy by the Political Science department provides a case in point. Mandel, an avowed Marxist and a non-Zionist, was denied a job at McGill allegedly on the basis of his position on Israel. To a large extent, his rejection was the result of a feverish lobbying campaign undertaken by several professors to keep him away from any tenure-track positions.

Commenting on the Mandel case Greta Chambers, *Gazette* columnist and member of the Board of Governors said he would have got the job if he had been a "nice Jewish boy".

A quick perusal of the last Wednesday's letters column reveals the outlook typical of the McGill Jewish community's more vocal members. For example, a letter by Professor Ruth Wisse of the Jewish Studies department labels Professor Peter Gutkind a "self-hating Jew" for his critique of Zionism. As well, Doron Sagman of the McGill Student Zionists asserts that his "Zionism is a function of (his) Judaism; it is a political creed as well as a spiritual necessity."

Well, one doesn't necessarily have to be a Zionist to be Jewish; the religious, cultural and philosophical intricacies of Judaism (including the spiritual bond to the land of Zion) existed long before the present state of Israel.

This is not to say, however, that the Jews' desire for a homeland is unfounded. In fact, this goal, while not necessarily conforming to the obligations of the Jewish religion, is at least as legitimate as any other group's collective hope for a country where its members can live freely and carry out their religious duties. Taken in

historical context, the existence of a Zionist state has had tremendous importance for victims of persecution; it has allowed Jews to settle in Israel without harassment by hostile authorities, as was the case under colonial rule.

It must, however, be noted that these pragmatic reasons for the incorporation of a state are not in any way consistent with the teachings of such prophets as Jeremiah and Isaiah.

Where the Israelis and their many Zionist sympathizers have crossed the line of morality is not in their Zionist beliefs *per se* — it is Israel's flagrant abuse of human rights that is abhorrent.

Consider that a West Bank Palestinian can have his house destroyed, can be deported or banned to his/her house indefinitely if he/she is suspected of having a connection with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). A Palestinian so charged is not entitled to trial by a civilian court and may not invoke *habeas corpus*. Currently, West Bank Arabs are subject to laws quite similar to those Israeli Arabs were subject to prior to 1966 — they are obliged to carry passes, they may be expelled from occupied territories without a trial, and they require the military governor's consent when they wish to move.

Consider that an Arab born in what used to be Palestine cannot return to the land of his/her birth. This restriction does not apply to Jews. Any Jew, no matter what country of origin, can immediately obtain Israeli citizenship under the country's Law of Return.

While we recognize that a complete separation of church and state is not possible in present-day Israel, certain excesses are to be deplored. Civil marriages are not performed — only religious marriages are recognized. As well, land owned by the Jewish National Fund (the state) may only be sold to Jews.

On television recently, an Israeli told a Palestinian Arab that Israel was necessary because Jews living in his home country (Russia) did not have any civil rights. The Palestinian replied that that may indeed have been the case, but that he has inherited the Jews' problems.

Israel's occupation of the West Bank has turned the oppressed into the oppressors.

The press is constantly censored in Israel and the occupied territories. Why? What makes PLO commandos any worse than Menachem Begin and his Irgun "freedom fighters", who only three decades ago were being hunted by the British authorities?

We deplore the PLO's attacks on innocent civilians. But in the same breath, we condemn the Israeli government's persecution of a people who have a legitimate claim to the West Bank, a land they have lived on for generations.

As Jewish humanists, we feel compelled to speak out against all forms of repression unleashed upon innocent people. The ethnocentric obsessions of any group, however justified, should always be a cause for concern, especially when it affects the lives and liberty of other people.

We also feel that our opposition to actions undertaken by the state of Israel does not mean we are "self-hating Jews". To be against Zionism as it is practiced today is not to deny one's Jewish heritage, nor is it an attempt to

gain the approval of anti-Semitic elements of society.

The democratic principles of peace, justice and freedom are all lacking in the Middle East and throughout the world. They are also precepts fundamental to the teachings of Judaism. That they stand in contradiction to much of what passes for Zionism is self-evident; how can adhering to such principles be characterized as an act of self-hatred?

If Judaism is a religion of peace, what is one to make of the actions of the Jewish homeland? How is one to reconcile belief in the legitimacy and necessary defence of Israel with its present policies towards Palestinian Arabs on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip?

The question of Israel's role in Judaism must also extend to an evaluation of its foreign policy. Israel, quite rightly, has insisted that Jews from all countries be allowed to emigrate to Israel. At the same time, however, Israel seems to be blind to human rights violations in Latin America dictatorships and in South Africa — it supplies arms to both.

Are Jews more deserving of human rights than South African Blacks or South American peasants? Israel's defenders insist it must make such sales to survive, however, if Israel did not follow such a reprehensible foreign policy it would probably have little difficulty winning back its former allies in the Third World.

Israel's ties to Third World dictatorships also limits its supporters to conservative and right-wing governments. As well, Jewish people's ascent up the economic ladder has allowed them to forget the tribulations of their working class origins. As a result, many have chosen to adopt principles contrary to Jewish ethics. A case in point is Professor Wisse's signature on the "Committee for a Free World's" petition in Monday's *New York Times* which applauded American policy in El Salvador.

Perhaps one thing we in North America can do is split asunder the stereotype of the conservative Jew of the so-called "New Right" who wants to "make America strong again". What has become of the notion of the progressive Jewish Intellectual, the philanthropic businessman, the liberal-left legislator who fought for affirmative action for minorities, expansion of social services, medicare and other aid for the disadvantaged in the sixties?

What has happened to those enlightened Jewish American progressives who spurned simplistic and flawed proposals, such as President Reagan's pending legislation, to search for realistic and compassionate solutions to complex social problems?

There is no reason why Jews cannot be compassionate to others while protecting their own interests; they have achieved such cooperative results in the past. It is high time we conscientiously asked ourselves: In granting unquestioned support to the state of Israel are we truly conforming to the moral wishes of our ancestors who called themselves a 'light unto nations'?

Must one not follow moral precepts in order to light that lamp of leadership? As responsible individuals, we must strive for the rights of the exploited and the victims of injustice and discrimination.

As socialists, we must support liberation struggles in South Africa, El Salvador and other countries fettered by dictatorships.

As Quebecers, we must recognize the legitimate rights of the Québécois for their self-determination.

As Canadians, we must base our recognition of the State of Israel upon its respect for human dignity.

As Jews, we must embrace the universal principles of morality and justice for all, where others have failed to do so.

Steve Yudin
Harold Koblin
Richard Goldman
Liz Lilker
Emil Sher

The McGill DAILY

The McGill Daily

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed on these pages are those of the Daily staff and are not the official opinions of the Students' Society. Typeset by SST, 1860 Centre Street, Point St. Charles, printed at Richelieu Roto Litho, 142 St. Pierre Street, St. Jean. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and la Presse Etudiant du Québec (PEQ).

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From entrepreneurs to advocates

Studsoc begins to act like a Students' Society

by Brian Topp

The Students' Society took tentative steps this year which bode well for the future.

Last June, the Society's *raison d'être* appeared to be entrepreneurial — management housekeeping associated with maintaining and expanding the Society's various business ventures (pub, cafeteria, two tabagies, vending machines, etc.) preoccupied its leadership.

This year's Council and Executive Committee, headed by Society President Todd Ducharme, deserve credit for beginning to redirect some of the organization's energy and resources toward a more fundamental function: promoting the interests and concerns of its members within McGill and, in concert with other student associations, outside of the university.

Although Council did not succeed in projecting a coherent or comprehensive program relating to its advocacy role, the Society made a respectable showing on a number of fronts.

Student Senators have been putting up a reasonably well-coordinated opposition.

Ducharme, VP University Affairs Terje Anderson and the student senators have been putting up a reasonably well-coordinated opposition to a proposed "code of student discipline" that is now before McGill Senate, the body which deliberates on academic and other policy for the university.

The Senate student delegation attempted to amend the code, hoping to excise clauses which would create a para-judicial system within the university to deal with non-academic offenses ("disruption", theft, vandalism, etc.).

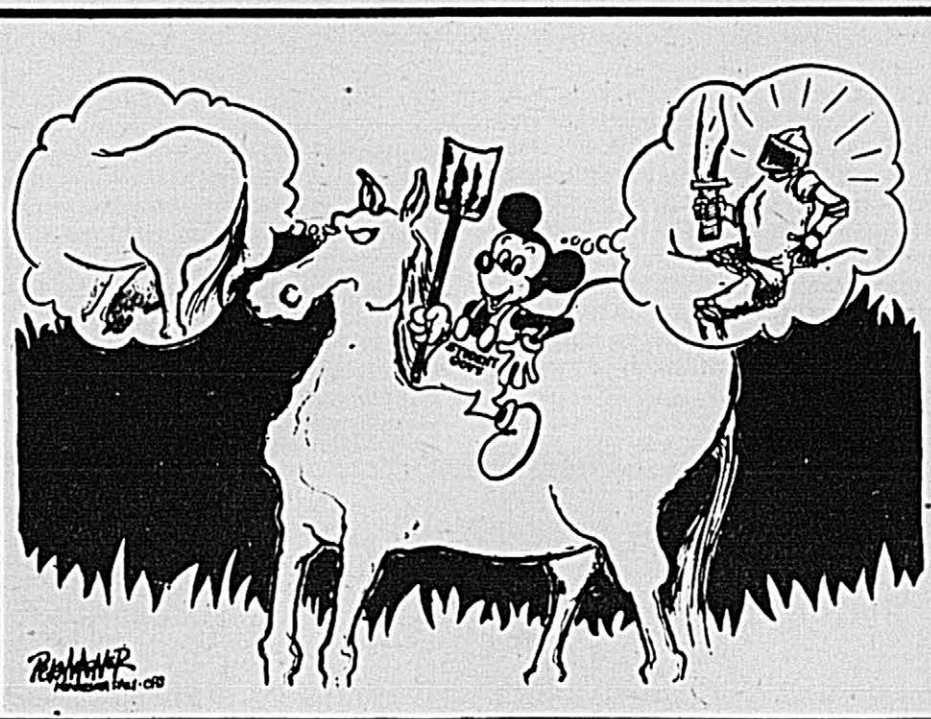
It is now clear that Senate will proceed to implement the code despite the Society's objections. However, the student senators may have succeeded in convincing Senate to study a charter of student rights, which would balance the responsibilities spelled out in the disciplinary code.

Council itself has taken the intriguing step of declaring that it will reject the authority of any Senate code which is put into effect without Council's prior approval. If the Society follows up on that declaration by providing students punished under the disciplinary code with legal assistance, the University may find that it is getting more than it is bargaining for in setting up an in-house judiciary.

The Society has apparently been working quietly with McGill's daycare staff and with the University to find ways to expand daycare facilities on campus. Although nothing has been announced, there are signs pointing to some form of expansion in time for September.

Relations with the Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) have been fairly close this year. Most recently, the Society has been playing a substantial role in RAEU's protests against the Quebec government's university funding cutbacks and foreign student tuition hikes.

The PQ recently announced that university funding next year will increase by 6.8 per cent, not enough to cover inflation. Tuition for foreign students currently attending university



in the province will increase from \$1,500 to \$2,500 next year. New foreign students will pay \$4,128.

VP External Affairs Daniel Gaucher organized a protest committee at McGill after the announcements and the Society has helped RAEU press the issue, most recently through a march last Friday.

The PQ is unlikely to recant over funding and over foreign student fees if re-elected; the Liberal policies in those

McGill's Board of Governors, the university's supreme decision-making body, composed of business community representatives, administrators, professors, and a handful of students. The Board wasn't an easy mark; the greying captains of industry who dominate it were not receptive to the proposition that McGill is morally obligated to stop investing in their own companies, or in those of their country club acquaintances.

The capstone of the Society's initiatives was its continuing effort to ... introduce some degree of morality into ... investments.

areas are not clear. However, RAEU is at least continuing to develop its capacity to resist and to protest.

Perhaps the capstone of the Society's initiatives was its continuing effort to convince the University to introduce some degree of morality into its investment policy. Some \$10 million of McGill's endowments which it invests in order to help finance itself, are presently invested in multinational corporations which operate in South Africa, propping up the regime there and profiting from the cheap black labor available.

Student Council mandated a committee, chaired this year by council member and undergraduate Board of Governors representative Barbara Jenkins, to pursue the Society's objective of having McGill divest itself of its South African investments.

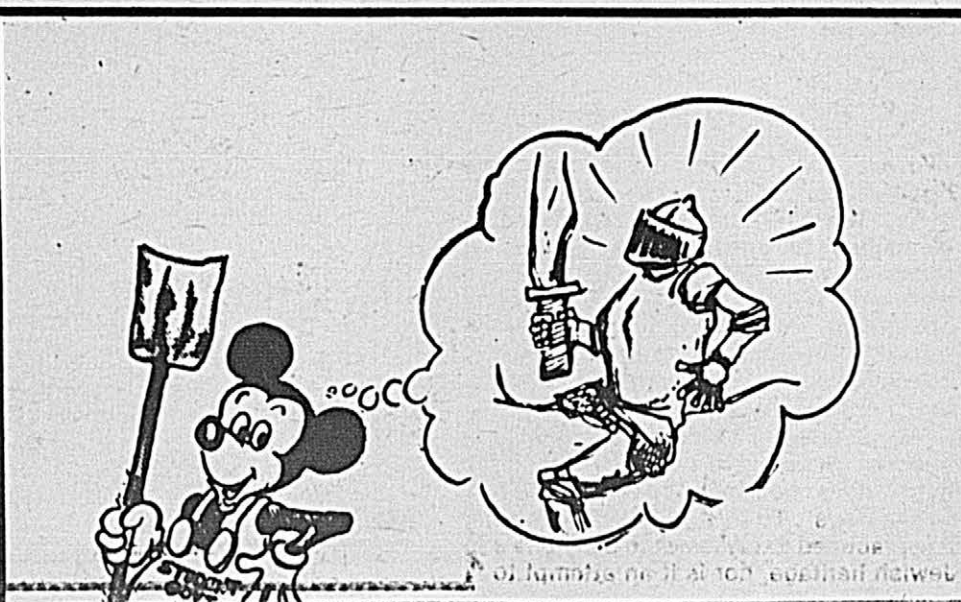
The target of Jenkins' committee was

Nevertheless, a high-profile campaign throughout the year and good debating by Jenkins and Ducharme on the Board extracted the beginnings of an acceptable investments policy.

The Board agreed to use whatever influence McGill has as a stockholder to encourage multinational corporations to press for "liberalization" in South Africa. If an individual company proves to be conducting itself particularly obnoxiously, the Board may consider studying the possibility of divesting from it (giving due consideration to all relevant information, of course).

It remains to be seen whether the Society will allow the policy stand, or continue to press for the original objective of immediate, full divestment.

Although the Society's en-



trepreneurial efforts have been deemphasized this year to Council's credit, some note must be made of the measures taken relating to the bureaucratic/business arm of the organization.

Questionable planning and management by the Society's elected and permanent officers over the past few years saddled it with an enormous debt (\$591,000 worth) to McGill, run up to finance business expansion. The University was becoming uncomfortable with its role as friendly banker, and essentially called in its loans this past summer.

No provisions had been made at any time to repay the debt. VP Finance Salim Tharani and the executive committee negotiated a repayment plan which will allow the Society to stay afloat, and keep the assorted business operations going. Indeed, the Society's entrepreneurial arm continues to expand, since Council has agreed to take over the Education Undergraduate Society's vending concession next year. Overall, a degree of coherence appears to have been brought to the Society's business affairs.

This observer admits to some conflict of interest on the subject, but Council also achieved something when it called on students to create an autonomous McGill Daily. The measure holds out hope of ending Council-Daily friction, which retarded both organizations.

Clearly, there has been a significant realignment of priorities on the part of the Society, and this realignment has produced a number of qualified but real successes. Society President Todd Ducharme, sometimes alienating but often eloquent and effective, deserves a large measure of credit for them.

The fact that he does contains the seeds of a problem for the years ahead. The Society's current mechanism to ensure continuity is its bureaucracy, and as long as the Society's principal preoccupation lay with its entrepreneurial enterprises, there was nothing wrong *per se* with Councils coming and going while functionaries carried on, undisturbed.

If the Society's priorities are now shifting to advocacy, however, its entrepreneurial/business staff cannot be relied on to any great degree to ensure continuity. The Society's effectiveness as an advocate will depend on the degree to which priorities translate from one council to the next.

Few organizations are inspired solely by second bananas.

President-elect Liz Norman centred her campaign around a conception of the Society as a distributor of resources to clubs and groups. She gave her support to the advocacy projects Council pursued this year, but offered few firm commitments regarding efforts of her own.

Some of her colleagues on next year's executive and council are beginning to articulate clear proposals. But few organizations are inspired solely by second bananas, no matter how smart or well-spoken. Ultimately, Norman will have to develop a more elaborate position regarding the advocacy role of the organization she will head, or it may flounder.

Johnston:

The collegium shall prevail at McGill

by Peter Findlay

Last year Dr. David Johnston was installed as McGill's Principal. He has now been working towards bringing the university closer to his conception of collegiality for the past two years.

In the following interview with the Daily, Johnston outlines his notion of collegiality and some of the major issues that have come under his scrutiny during the last two years.

Daily: As Principal, what do you feel you have done to bring McGill closer to your conception of collegiality? Perhaps you could start by outlining your idea of collegiality.

Johnston: If one is attempting to continue the traditions of the university, which are collegial in terms of self-government, one doesn't focus on the role of any one individual, one focuses on the role of all members of the entire community and we have had at McGill for a number of years a collegial system of government which I think works reasonably well.

My task, and the task of anyone else in a senior administrative position, I think has been to respect those traditions and try to ensure that the various organs and committees and bodies that make up that mix of governing entities function in a way that lets broad participation in through the committees, and I think that it has happened to a very high degree at this university.

Daily: Could you outline the extent to which you have been involved in the Mandel case and what aspects of it you have been participating in.

Johnston: I've never had a petition or document from Dr. Mandel himself with respect to his allegations of political discrimination against him.

That's a bit surprising; when the issue first came to my attention, it was brought to my attention not by Dr. Mandel, not by the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT), whom you would expect to have an interest in matters that involve the inappropriate treatment of a member of the university community, but rather by the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) and at the time that they first brought it to my attention, and the attention of Dr. Pederson, our Vice Principal Academic, it related to his belief that a non-Canadian citizen was given preference over him (Mandel) in the appointment to the initial probationary position.

McGill's policies have certainly been satisfactory in a way that most people in our community find acceptable and it was several months after that I learned through the CAUT that Dr. Mandel was alleging that there had been political discrimination directed against him by a substantial number of the members of the Political Science Department.

With respect to his application, we have many applications for initial probationary appointments in that department. The CAUT asked for an external enquiry into his allegations. I understand that last summer he had lodged a complaint with the Quebec Human Rights Commission (QHRC) and we have learned here in the university some time late last year that, I think in late November or December, the QHRC had agreed to take jurisdiction to examine the complaint. They are now in the process of doing so and presumably it will take whatever steps of enquiry that are necessary to determine whether the allegations are true or not

and so we simply await the results of that enquiry and one must assume that the issue is sub judice.

Daily: In light of the fact that the CAUT has decided to investigate Dr. Mandel's allegations independently of McGill, on what grounds has the university refused to participate in a joint commission of enquiry, especially considering that the Vaillancourt case was resolved by a joint commission of which you yourself were the chairman?

Johnston: I'm not sure that the CAUT has decided that it will involve itself in

of a complaint by Dr. Mandel and had agreed that they would launch an investigation.

When we learned that, we concluded that it was indeed the external enquiry, that it was as expert as one could find with respect to matters of political discrimination and that indeed we didn't have any choice whether to agree to that enquiry or not. It was a government body that had concluded that it wanted to look into this matter, so we simply concluded that we should consider that the matter was sub

"The Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee of the CAUT has said that Dr. Mandel has made certain allegations... they are serious allegations."

an enquiry independent of McGill. As I understand it the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee of the CAUT has said that Dr. Mandel has made certain allegations.

They are serious allegations. We don't know whether they are true or not. It's not our position to judge. We think that some body independent of McGill, and presumably of the CAUT, should look into these allegations to see if they are borne out. The CAUT had proposed an external arbitration committee or an external investigative committee. That was a proposal that we considered as the CAUT was pressing this. Later we learned somewhat to our surprise that the QHRC had been seized

judicae, as it is, and that would end any further representations that there should be some other external inquiry.

I don't quite understand the suggestion by some people that there should be two enquiries, one by the QHRC and the second by some body jointly agreed upon by McGill and the CAUT. I would have thought that the second one would be a duplicate of the first, and indeed might even — well let me simply limit it to that — that it might be duplicative of the first.

The university has no desire to have any more investigations than necessary of its work and if one body is proceeding to look into this question then our position should be to simply

await the results.

Daily: I am going to be quoting from Marlene Dixon's book *Things Which Are Done In Secret*: "...the report of the Committee of Inquiry (into the Vaillancourt Case) is potentially the most significant decision pertaining to the definition and protection of the rights of junior staff on probationary appointments...the protection of staff must be the first priority in any strategy to oppose academic repression."

Do you believe that Mandel has been granted adequate protection in light of this statement?

Johnston: Well I've never read Dr. Dixon's book so it's a little hard for me to react to the quote. As to the merits or demerits of the case of Dr. Mandel, all I have seen have been the allegations of political discrimination that were filed with the Committee of the CAUT, and that was a very long and detailed document based on a large part on third party sources and hearsay evidence, and it would be very difficult for me to come to any conclusion on that series of allegations, and I think probably wrong for me to do so because there is an expert body that is seized of that task. I suppose that if I were to attempt to suggest any judgement that I might come to, it would be flying in the face of the work which that body has to do.

I do agree that due process has to be observed in all activities of the University, whether it be dealing with an application for initial probationary track appointment, whether it be a promotion of granting of tenure to an existing member of faculty or whether it be the promotion of a student.

Daily: So do you feel that 'due process' has been carried through in the Mandel case or are you waiting for the outcome of the investigation into his allegations?

Johnston: I haven't examined the allegations of Dr. Mandel piece by piece so I'm not in a position to make any judgement whatsoever, but I do presume that generally in the form of government that we have here at our University we value due process highly and I think anybody charged with the responsibility of seeing decisions taken at McGill University in general tries very hard to see that the principles of natural justice and due process are observed.

Daily: Now I would like to go on to the issue of McGill's investments in South Africa.

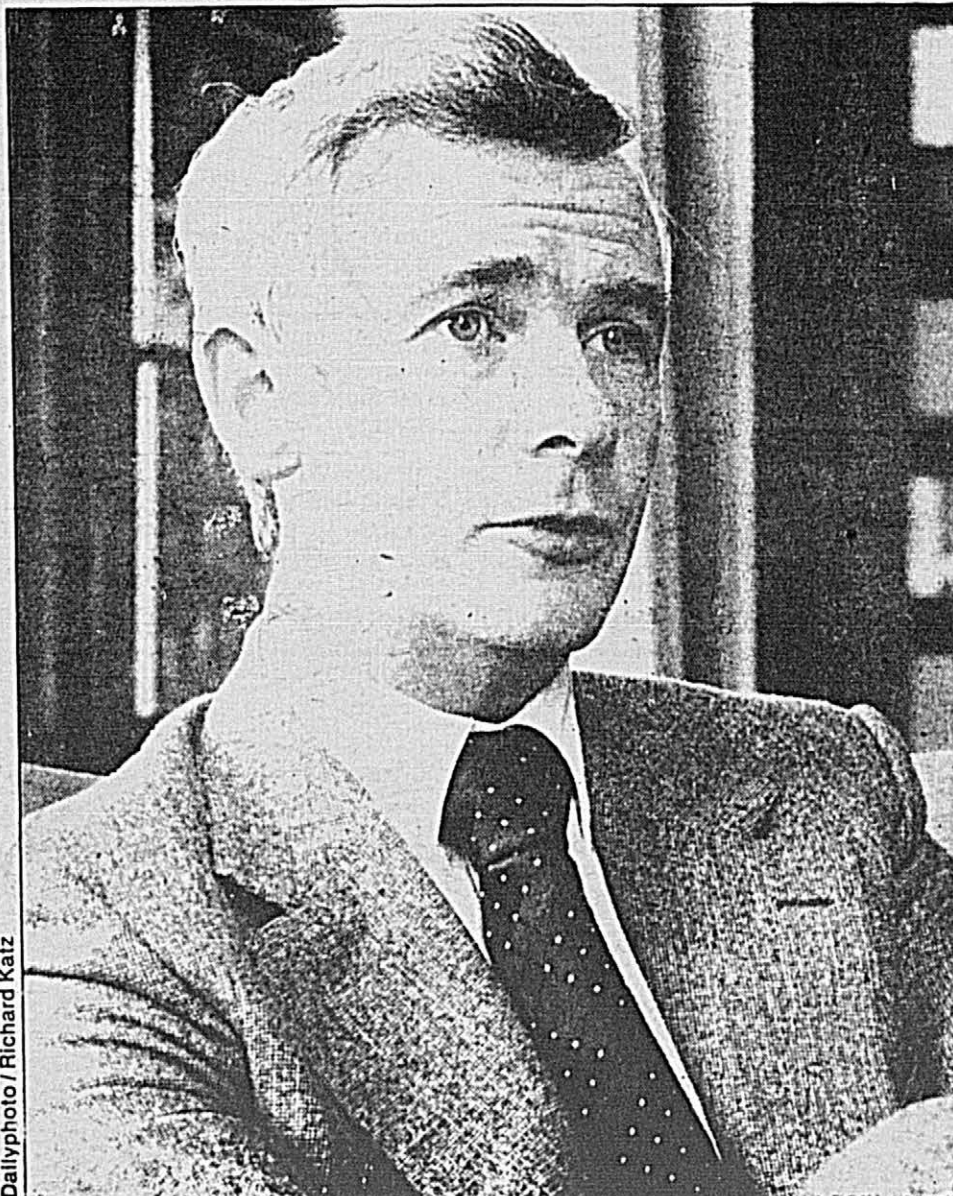
In a study of the Board of Governors that was published in the Daily on February 24th, it was stated that 19 of the 44 members of the Board are directors of major corporations and that 6 in particular are linked to companies investing in South Africa.

At the last Board of Governors' meeting, Students' Society President Todd Ducharme also raised this issue.

Do you feel that there is a possible conflict of interest on the Board in relation to the South African divestment issue and, if so, how could this conflict be resolved?

Johnston: I think there is always the possibility of conflicts of interests on a 44 member Board on any complex question.

I think that our Board is pretty representative of the opinion leaders in and around McGill and the general Canadian community and if you are looking for a broadly representative Board you are inevitably going to find that there will be certain questions where a person has often come into



Dailyphoto / Richard Katz



"I think there is the possibility of conflicts on a 44 member Board on any complex issue."

contact with the question through some professional responsibility.

If your suggestion is that our Board is overly represented with respect to companies or interests that do business in an international way, then I guess I would have some difficulty agreeing with that suggestion.

As I say, we have a 44 member Board. It's considerably different in composition than was the Board of Governors of McGill or most other North American universities say 25 or 30 years ago.

On our Board we have 4 student representatives for example, presumably none of whom, or very few of whom, have the kind of conflicts that might arise in this instance. Indeed they might have another kind of conflict in that some of them may already have taken a very strong position with respect to the South African issue and therefore have a particular position in mind.

We have three representatives of the non-academic staff on the Board. We have a number of representatives of Senate, elected by Senate, who are academic members of the University. We have a number of representatives of our graduates of the university, some who are maybe people whose business interests are of an international kind and some of whom are not.

So my own judgement would be that we have a Board of Governors that is pretty diverse in its interests and its representation and therefore it wouldn't surprise me that, with respect to almost any question of substance or complexity that came before the Board that there would be some prior interests or some consideration that was on the minds of several members of the Board.

I think any time one looks for leaders in a particular council or board you're not going to find people who are completely free or prior involvement.

Daily: What do you think would be the consequences for McGill if the McGill Faculty Union (MFU) were to win its case and what are your feelings on the unionization of academic staff in general?

Johnston: On the consequences of a possible successful suit for the MFU, my own view is that we have a reasonably good system in operation in our university that does have reasonably broad participation from all members of the community. That it is a system that commands the confidence of most members of our community, of students, non-academic staff, academic staff, governors, administrators, and indeed the confidence of the community board.

The essence of our form of self-government, as I see it, is that we are non-confrontational; that we don't have two divided camps that sit down and stake out their positions and then argue and negotiate to some final conclusion.

Secondly, we don't have two or more adversary camps that negotiate and that at the end of successful negotiations, say we haven't been able to come to a successful solution, we have to turn to some party beyond ourselves, whether it's a third party arbitrator or whether it's a committee of government or some other body that is external to the university to solve our problem. We certainly have issues and challenges and problems, particularly of a financial kind.

At a time when all of the issues satisfy most of our community most of the time on most of the issues and which our community has confidence in, for these reasons I would suggest that there is no major reason to change and indeed some pretty good reasons to continue to do what we do very well and I think what in general commands the respect of the people within McGill and very clearly those beyond McGill.

Daily: How do you see cutbacks affecting the university in terms of financial priorities? How will they be determined in the future?

Johnston: I suppose our financial priorities, like our academic ones, are determined on an ongoing basis through a whole series of planning mechanisms right down to the decisions that are made within the Department — how to allocate resources, whether it be for equipment and supplies, whether it be for travel, whether it be for replacing people on leave.

The reality is that the 81-82 budget year, the budget year for which we are now planning, is a very difficult year because the government grant has been considerably lowered by the rate of inflation, working up to about a 5% increase over last year in the rate of inflation, running at close to 12% and this comes on the heels of grants of the previous year which are clearly under the rate of inflation and make inappropriate allowances for growth in the University system as a whole.

It's hard for us at McGill to deal with underfunding because rather than reducing in terms of population, we have been increasing in terms of our student population over the past few years and the decline in the student body which most universities in North America have been anticipating has not yet come. I think it will come, but it hasn't yet arrived and we're in the position of dealing with the irony of having underfunding and yet at the same time having a system that still is growing.

As to how the system works, particularly at a time when universities are receiving considerably less money than they need to continue their present level of activity, I suppose my answer is with a great deal of difficulty and that question gives me considerably more concern than any other single question in the university.

Daily: What do you feel are some of the successes of McGill during your term as Principal? Do you feel that you have achieved those goals which you set out to realize at the beginning of your term in office?

Johnston: I think that McGill is a very strong institution, and over the year and a half that I have been a part of the McGill community, I suppose I've seen so many single items of evidence that reinforce my faith that we will continue to be a very strong institution and we will continue to be a very strong in-

about new facilities in a very tangible fashion which I think is bound to have a very positive impact on other people who look at McGill and say here are a group of students that don't simply complain, but that act in a very positive manner.

I think the Daily has been an interesting paper over the last year and a half. Heaven knows I don't agree with a lot of the things that are written in its pages, but I've seen writing in the Daily that is as good as any newspaper on the continent, including the *New York Times*, and I see a literary supplement

"The essence of our form of self-government is that we are non-confrontational; that we don't have two divided camps that sit down and stake their positions and then argue and negotiate to some final conclusion."

stitution on an international level of comparison into the foreseeable future, which I guess is about to the year 2000, and nobody is really certain what happens after that length of time.

When I look at the student body, I see a number of things. I see, as I've explained to a number of graduate societies around the country in the last year and a half or so, seven Rhodes scholars in the last three years. I'm not aware of any other Canadian university that has that record of having brilliant and remarkable young people pass through its gates and emerge bearing our diploma. And I think that indicates that we continue to attract, and continue to involve in the academic and extra-curricular life of McGill, very remarkable young people who are recognized by others such as the Rhodes Committee as being outstanding. I think it's a pretty good indication of the quality of our student body.

When I look at the other indications of student activity and student interest, the kinds of things that come to mind are very successful Energy Conference which was entirely initiated and organized by students.

I also refer to the referendum that a group of our students ran on athletic facilities which unhappily has been set aside, but I think only temporarily. I see this as an indication that our students are not simply content to say that we have old and over-used facilities and need to have some new ones, but demonstrate their willingness to bring

that comes out fairly regularly that shows a pretty serious level of interest and I can understand why so many of the students at McGill who have had the experience of the Daily go on to further careers in the media, some of a very celebrated kind.

We've had other interesting developments in the last year or two as well. The Students' Society has generated a news publication of its own, the Faculty of Arts Literary Society has generated a news publication of its own that indicates a pretty healthy level of awareness on the part of our students.

We had a very successful Open House this year. Open House takes place only once every three years and this year hundreds and hundreds of students have participated to show the University in its best light to the community.

All these activities confirm my belief that we have a very vital student body, a student body that obviously works hard at the academic challenges of the university and somehow finds the time and the energy to engage in a whole host of activities that traditionally have been of an extra-curricular nature and also the kind that show a concern for the community beyond.

All these indications give me reason to be very proud of being part of this community at McGill. I guess that's how I'd look back at my first year and a half at McGill and I can say I hope the next year and a half will be just as rewarding and just as fulfilling as the first few.

Daillyphoto / Richard Katz



No credit brings debits

Sex, drugs, rock 'n' roll and federal cutbacks

by Valerie Shore
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Another federal-provincial battle is looming on the horizon and this time Canada's universities may be the losers.

The federal government has indicated that it is not happy with several major cost-sharing programs with the provinces. Uppermost among these is the Established Programs Financing (EPF) scheme, through which billions of federal dollars go to the provinces each year to help finance hospital insurance, medicare — and post-secondary education.

It is in this last area, post-secondary education that the battle lines are being drawn. Faced with a deficit of almost \$12 billion, Ottawa is looking for ways to save money. Government sources hint that the post-secondary portion of EPF, which cost more than \$3 billion in 1980-81, may be a target for savings.

If this is true, and Ottawa unilaterally reduces or stops transfer payments intended for the post-secondary sector, the resulting uproar could seriously damage the already pinched financial state of Canadian universities.

There is no doubt that EPF is now under review by the federal government. In his budget speech last October, Finance Minister Allan MacEachen noted that a large portion of transfer payments to the provinces under social programs such as EPF.

According to Mr. MacEachen, the government intends to achieve net savings in social program areas in order to finance initiatives in other fields, such as energy and economic development.

"Savings are expected to include reductions in federal transfers to provinces relating to areas coming under provincial jurisdiction," he stated.

A more specific reference to post-secondary education was made by Monique Bégin, minister of Health and Welfare, on a CBC radio program in November. Mme Bégin stated that the hospital insurance and medicare components of EPF will not be changed. The post-secondary portion, however, is another matter.

"That element is called a social transfer but really it is education... and is very elitist. This is a candidate for savings which will be rechanneled differently," she said.

Diminishing visibility

Ottawa's growing dissatisfaction with the post-secondary portion of EPF is not solely related to money. Rather, it is a problem of rising costs coupled with diminishing visibility and impact. Although the federal government is paying an ever-increasing share of post-secondary costs, the provinces have full control over how and where the money is spent.

It wasn't always this way. Prior to 1967 federal funds did not go through the provincial governments at all.

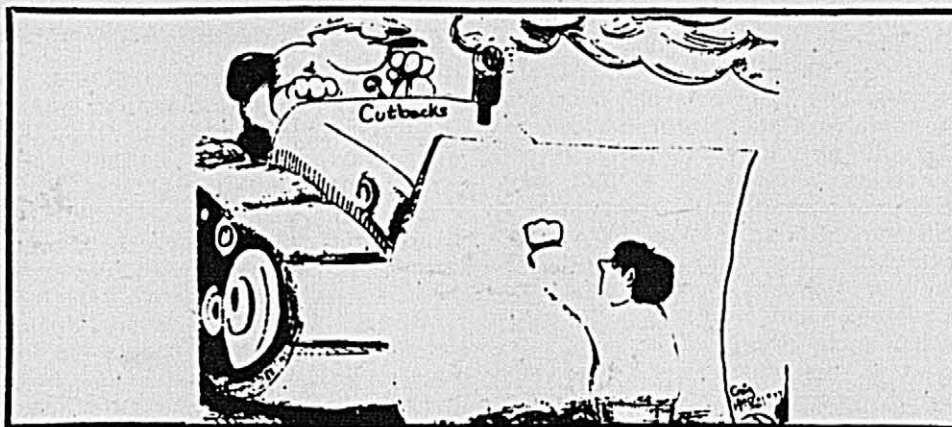
The first general federal support program for universities was begun in 1951 with direct grants amounting to 50 cents per capita of provincial population. Within each province the sum available was distributed to those institutions that belonged to the National Conference of Canadian Universities (the predecessor of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada — AUCC) in proportion to their enrolments.

The program lasted 16 years. By 1966-67, its last year, the rate of support had risen to an average of \$5 per capita of provincial population. During this

period, the provinces still paid the larger share of general university income. But there was a growing resentment in provincial circles of the direct federal presence.

This resentment was most noticeable in Quebec, where the province's universities were instructed not to accept the federal money. The matter was finally resolved in 1960-61 when a special tax transfer arrangement was negotiated. (The other provinces were offered the same deal, but they declined.)

This arrangement with Quebec proved to be the precursor of a new federal act in 1967, which was intended to placate provincial complaints of federal interference in higher education.



Under the terms of the 1967 Fiscal Arrangements Act, the federal government agreed to pay half the operating costs of post-secondary institutions. The big change was that payments were made to the provincial governments rather than directly to the institutions.

The payments were largely in the form of tax transfers. While the federal government reduced its corporate taxes by one per cent and personal income tax by four per cent, the provinces increased their taxes by like amounts. If the revenue from these taxes did not bring the federal total up to 50 per cent, then an adjustment payment was made.

Costly for Ottawa

The scheme proved a costly one for Ottawa, in more ways than one. Not only did federal payments escalate, but the government had committed itself financially to an area over which it no longer had any spending control.

The rapid enrolment growth and marked expansion of graduate studies in the late 1960s, federal expenditures under the program skyrocketed. Costs rose more than 20 per cent annually during the first five years. In fact, in 1970-71 and 1971-72, the adjustment payment outstripped the value of the tax points.

In an attempt to control spending the formula was modified in 1972. A "cap" was placed on the federal contribution so that the total sum (tax transfers plus adjustment payments) could rise no more than 15 per cent in any one year over the country as a whole.

By 1977 both parties wanted change. There were many complaints about the program: it distorted provincial spending priorities by encouraging spending on post-secondary education; it rewarded provinces that chose to spend high amounts on post-secondary education; and auditing and verification of provincial costs were time-consuming and a constant source of irritation between the two levels of government.

EPF, which came into effect in April 1977, was again intended to mollify the provinces. In essence, it reduced even further the visibility of the federal government in post-secondary education.

Under the program, payments are no longer tied to provincial spending. Instead the three "established programs" — post-secondary education, hospital insurance and medicare — are funded by annual block payments to each province.

As EPF was originally devised, these payments were to be half in tax transfers and half in cash. The tax portion would grow with the annual increase of tax yields in each province and the cash portion would be tied to the growth of the Gross National Product (GNP).

The size of the first payment under EPF was based on federal contributions to the three programs in fiscal 1976. This figure was split down the middle; half to be generated through tax transfers and half by cash. To meet the

What hurts the most, say federal officials, is that they are getting no recognition for their investment.

When EPF was first introduced, the federal government stressed that the program was primarily intended to give the provinces "flexibility in the use of their own funds."

But at the same time, it was made clear that Ottawa expect to have some say in post-secondary policy matters.

At an intergovernmental conference in 1976, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau outlined the principles underlying EPF. One of these called for "provision for continuing federal participation with the provinces in the consideration and development of policies of national significance in the fields of health and post-secondary education."

According to Mr. Trudeau, areas of national interest in post-secondary education include accessibility, bilingualism, Canadian studies and the national use of post-secondary education resources.

"Provincial and federal government interests and concerns coincide in many of these areas, and the maintenance of high standards across the country requires the combined and coordinated efforts of both levels of government," he said.

Later in 1976, in the House of Commons, Mr. Trudeau noted that any abuse of the EPF arrangement could be "corrected" by the federal government, if necessary.

"I say this not by way of a threat but to indicate that the parliament of Canada will certainly want to look down the road some distance at whether the federal funds which are given to the provinces are spent in a way that shows good will on the part of the provinces."

Changes must wait

If the federal government has any unilateral changes in mind for EPF, they will have to wait until April 1, 1982 at the earliest. The Act establishing the program stipulates that any reductions in the cash portion before that date would require provincial consent. The tax portion is virtually untouchable because for the federal government to reclaim the transferred tax points, the provinces must agree to give them back.

Should the federal government wish to completely terminate the EPF program, it must give notice to the provinces of its intent, although just how much notice is not clear. In 1976 Mr. Trudeau made a moral commitment to give three years' notice prior to termination. A legalistic interpretation of the 1977 Act, however, gives a minimum of two years and three months.

Understandably, university administrators across the country are worried about the possibility of drastic changes to the EPF. Brock University President Alan Earp, who is also president of the AUCC, urges universities to make their concerns known at both the federal and provincial levels.

Otherwise, says Dr. Earp, there is a danger of the issue being decided at the finance minister level without any appreciation of the concerns of the educational sector.

In a recent brief to the Prime Minister, the AUCC admits that some changes to EPF will have to be considered. But, it says, any "precipitous" changes could have a serious impact on the financial support of the universities.

tax portion, a total of 13.5 personal and one corporate income tax points were transferred to the provinces. This included the 4.357 personal and one corporate income tax points that the provinces already had under the Fiscal Arrangements Act. Tax points were equalized to the national average.

To the cash half the federal government added a "transitional payment." This special payment was meant to ensure that provinces with a low tax yield would receive at least as much as if the whole transfer had been in cash. It was supposed to be a stopgap measure and eventually phase itself out as tax revenues grew. However, since tax revenues have in fact grown less rapidly than the GNP, the transitional payment has actually increased.

Post-secondary money unconditional

It is the steadily rising cash portion of EPF that is causing so much concern in federal circles. That, coupled with one major feature of the program — no conditions are attached to the money intended for post-secondary education.

Although the federal government nominally earmarks about 32 per cent of its total EPF cash outlay for post-secondary education, the provinces are under no obligation to spend it there. They can spend the money on education or on anything else.

That money "designated" for universities is being spent in other areas is likely but difficult to prove. There are indications, however. Based on Department of Secretary of State estimates, \$1.3 billion of the total EPF transfer in 1977-78 was "intended" for universities. This figure rose to \$1.9 billion in 1980-81, an increase of 46.1 per cent over the three years.

By comparison, Statistics Canada figures show that total provincial operating grants to universities, including sponsored research, increased by only 25 per cent of the same period.

In the meantime, the federal government has been paying a greater and greater share of the cost of post-secondary education. For example, in 1977-78, the federal transfer "intended" for universities represented 65 per cent of total provincial grants to universities, including sponsored research. By 1980-81, this figure had increased to 76 per cent.

by Kimberley Stephenson

International students at McGill are having problems swallowing a massive increase in tuition.

Differential fees are scheduled to increase by 107% next year, from \$1500 this year to \$4128. Students already enrolled in a program will be subject to a "grandfather clause" causing their fees to increase by \$1000 for each remaining year of their program.

Students at McGill may have different feelings about the principle behind differential fees, but all are horrified at the rate of the increase.

"I can understand students paying differential fees, but there are limits. It is not a just system when Canadian students are paying \$700 and foreign students are paying \$4000. I understand the principles but it is out of the question to change that much in so short a time," said Angellique Wilkie, president of the International Students' Association.

Other students disagree completely with differential fees.

"I feel most students are bringing something into the country. We spend a lot of money here. I'm totally opposed to them," said Patricia Burke, president of the Caribbean Students' Association.

According to the Canadian Bureau of International Education, international students cost the government approximately \$18 million a year, but bring into the country about \$63 million.

Salim Tharani of the African Students' Association is also completely opposed to differential fees.

"If India, which is one of the poorest countries in the world, and has more international students than Canada, does not have differential fees, if they can afford it, how come the Canadian government cannot?" he said.

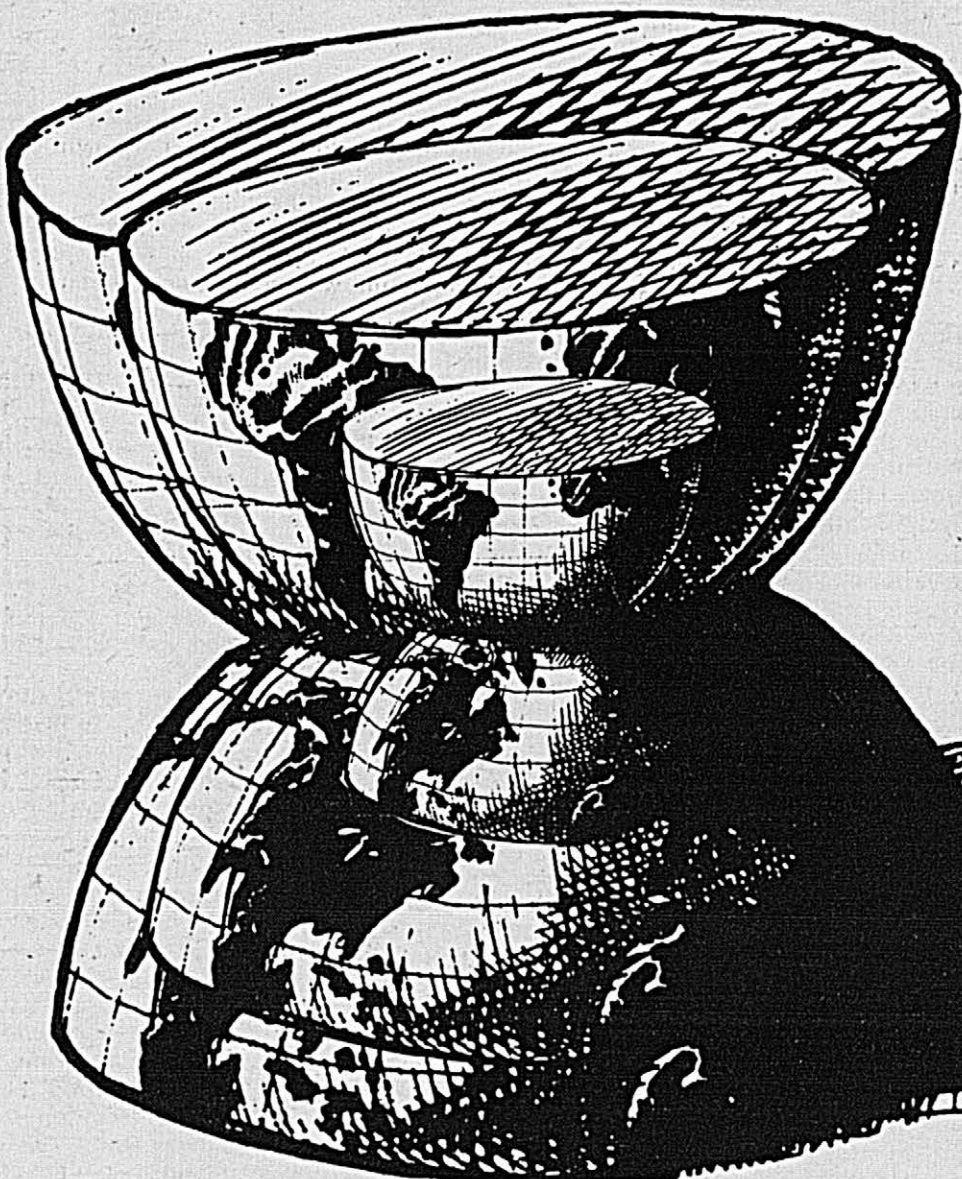
Another problem is that restrictions in countries such as Jamaica and Nigeria may make it impossible for students to bring money out of their country, even if it is available.

"I don't think there will be a significant change next year, but I predict a 40% drop after next year. Most of the people from African countries will have to tighten their belts, eat a meal a day to finish their program," said Tharani.

Joanne Lewis, secretary of the Caribbean Students' Association thinks some students, no matter how hard they try, will have problems returning.

"Many students live on what they make over the summer. It will be difficult for them or their parents to come

Differential fees: the North turns a deaf ear to the South



up with any more. Most countries can barely afford to allow what they allow in the first place," she said.

Mobilizing students against differential fees has been hampered by everything from the timing of the announcements, to government restrictions on international students becoming involved in protests.

Although the law is used infrequently, it is sufficient to frighten many international students into not

protesting for fear of being deported or not being readmitted. Tharani noted that many international students were afraid even to sign a petition against differential fees.

"Students can be deported for political activity. That's why the Friday demonstration was a masked one. If students were taken to jail and it goes on their record they will have problems getting back into the country," said Burke.

Wilkie stated that the announcement was "carefully engineered by the PQ."

"It is difficult to mobilize students this time of year. People are busy with exams, and papers, and then they go home for the summer," she said.

Wilkie also credited the lack of mobilization with a lack of support from the University, a lack of lobbying among Canadian students to get them involved, and traditional apathy.

"McGill has never been known as a university prone to massing students," she said.

A petition which has been circulated the past couple of weeks has gathered between three and four thousand signatures. A demonstration held last Friday night attracted about 400 marches.

Certain international students are exempt from paying differential fees, including those students taking courses in French or Quebec literature, and those from French-speaking countries which have worked out a deal with the Quebec government.

In his recent speech at McGill, Premier René Lévesque stated he would be willing to make a deal with any Third World government to exempt their students from paying.

Criticism of differential fees has come from all quarters. In a statement published in the Concordia student paper *The Link*, the Rector John O'Brien stated:

"The government has been concerned with developing Quebec's international relationships and its reputation abroad. The imposition of massive fee increases on foreign students already in our universities is inconsistent with the government's own goals, and extremely short-sighted."

"People talk about the North-South dialogue. Is this part of the North-South dialogue?" questioned Tharani.

McGill has established a fund of \$139,000 to help those international students in financial distress. Considering that there are approximately 2000 international students at McGill this does not seem nearly enough.

Wilkie criticized the support systems for foreign students at McGill, saying that they were not well promoted and that students were not aware of them.

Tharani said he could see international students going to study in places other than Quebec because of the huge increases.

"The elite students will remain, but people from poor or even reasonably well-off families will not be able to afford \$12,000 for a degree. Canada was attractive because it was reasonable."

New World Information Order and Freedom of the Press

by Anita Schapiro

In 1976, the delegates who hammered out the finishing touches to the Helsinki accords (the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) left a rough spot: the Final Act of the Agreement, which proposed international standards for "Improvement of the Circulation of, Access to, and Exchange of Information." No kind of agreement could be reached as to what the nature of such a proposal should be.

The USSR and many under developed countries (UDCs) had sharply different ideas from the West on how to conduct an international exchange of information amongst members of the world community. Clearly, the issue of a new world information "order" could not be put to rest. No

consensus was reached, and the issue was re-opened a year later in Nairobi, where a Mass Media Declaration was proposed to UNESCO (the UN's Economic, Scientific, and Cultural Organization).

Heated controversy arose again on the basic principles and definitions. The Soviet and Third World bloc wanted to enshrine the sovereignty of the state in all matters of information flow, while the West emphasized "free flow."

In 1978, a document that struck a general compromise between these widely opposed views was passed at the UNESCO General Conference.

But any measure that attempts to lend a uniform framework to such diverse ideas for the sake of order is not likely to please either side. And so the controversy continues.

When the 1978 version of the Mass Media Declaration was finalized, the New York Times editorial comment was:

"The Foolish Deed is Done." Much of the Western press was indignant that basic principles established over long years had been "tampered with." Spokesmen for the Soviet press argued that although general concessions had been made, Western domination of the press by the "transnationals" — UPI, AP, Reuters, Agent de Presse de France — would be perpetuated.

But weaknesses and paradoxes exist at all levels of the document and dozens of different arguments continue to fan the fires of this debate.

The foremost problem is the inability to agree on basic definitions. The first Article of the Declaration reads:

The strengthening of peace

and understanding, the promotion of human rights, and the countering of racialism, apartheid and incitement to war demand a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information. To this end, the mass media have a leading contribution to make. This contribution will be the more effective to the extent that the information reflects the different aspects of the subjects dealt with.

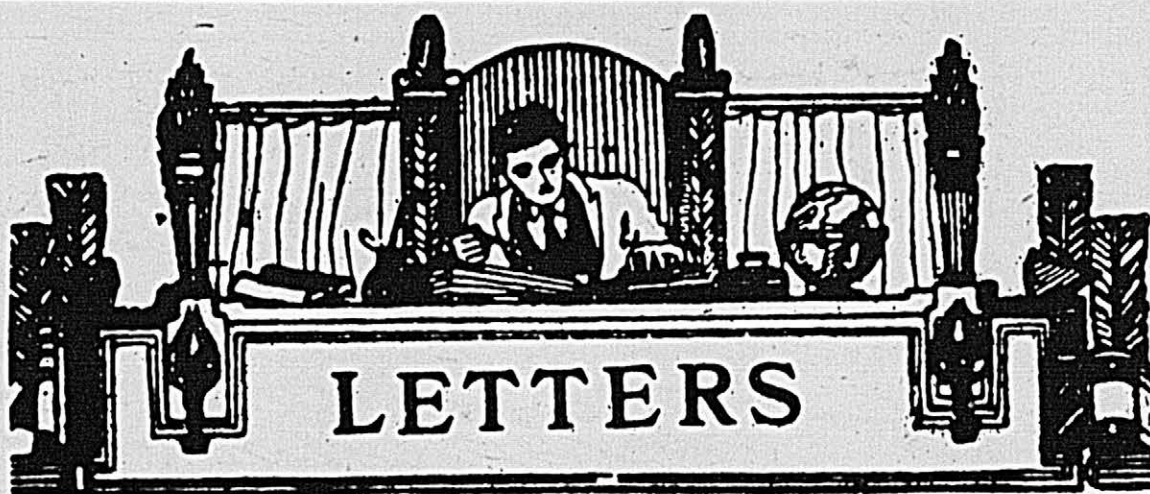
The New York Times editorial objects to the implications that the press become a political agent, albeit that the causes named are humanitarian ones. "... If the Declaration is no longer a clear and present threat to news agencies, it remains in language and spirit an affront to the very idea of communication... It denies the

press as ... a political agent."

In other words, the media is no longer seen solely as transmitter, but rather a social agent expected to help effect change. Another level is the debate about the nature of information being "exchanged." UDCs registered the complaint that what the West saw as news was only that which could be disposed of in a 20-second news bulletin. This, they said, tended to emphasize fare-ups and failures and neglected the long term issues of their cultural, political and economic development — the more vital "information."

Other complaints by the UDCs and the USSR were that the Western press constituted a hegemony. Not only was important news about three-fourths of the world's population neglected, but all coverage included a Western

continued on page 45



To the Daily:

For two weeks, I observed with great interest the effort by the "NO" committee to overturn the results of the Athletics dues increase referendum held on Wed. March 4th. How, I wondered, after a majority vote of 62% yes to 38% NO (i.e. a "landslide") could anyone doubt that the true will of McGill's voters had spoken, and that they were overwhelmingly in favour of the increase?

This point aside, however, the "NO" committee's persistence, motivated by what I'm still not sure of, resulted in having the question of whether or not the referendum would stand left up to the discretion of McGill's Judicial Board (which is comprised of five McGill law students).

On Tuesday March 24th, the Judicial Board disqualified the results of the referendum. Their only justification for this was that in an article printed in the Daily on the day of the referendum the "YES" committee had made a false statement (namely that the school had agreed to give \$7 million for the construction of new facilities, when in fact they had agreed to give \$3 million, and had agreed in principle to give \$4 million, total \$7 million). Now this is an exaggeration; and the "YES" committee were wrong for making it. But the basic question must be, and is; "Did this one exaggeration, printed in an article published at lunch time, on the final day of a 2-week campaign, opposite an article giving the contrary position, cause McGill students to rush out and give the referendum the landslide majority victory that it did?"

The answer is obviously an emphatic NO.

NO not only because it was published so late in the campaign, or because it was opposite a "NO" committee article. The major reason why the Judicial Board is wrong is based upon the very reason that they disqualified the referendum in the first place.

The Judicial Board, in reaching their decision, made the assumption that this one statement did indeed cause McGill voters to change their minds and vote "YES" for referendum. However, when we consider that only 3,000 students voted (out of an eligible 17,500 students), I propose that a fairer and truer assumption would be that since such a small minority of students voted, those that did vote were well aware of the issues at hand, the pros and cons, and that these people were not influenced by a last minute statement, even an exaggerated one.

The question now is that if

Indeed the Judicial Board's decision was wrong, and I, for one, feel strongly that it was, why is it that their decisions are irreversible? Are members of the Judicial Board always so wise that their decisions can never be questioned? And, knowing that their decision was final, I must question as to whether or not the Judicial Board has truly taken into account all the ramifications of their decision, namely, that they were overturning the democratic process.

In conclusion, therefore, I would like to make a suggestion. The next time that McGill's Judicial Board is asked to make a decision concerning a current issue that they ask themselves... "Will my decision truly reflect and defend the rights and desires of the people that I represent, or will my decision simply be a personal statement that will hinder and not help the democratic process?" To me, it is obvious that this Judicial Board did not take into account the true desires, or defend the legal rights of McGill's students, and I, for one, wish that they had decided to play Supreme Court somewhere else!

R. Kawabani
U3 Management

How to live in an evil world (Don't read the Daily)

To the Daily:

I am just about to finish my first year at McGill and I feel that I should make a few comments on the state of affairs, in this bastion of higher education:

A) I find that the Daily is a useless rag. Perhaps if it were published weekly it would serve a better function in keeping the McGill community informed. The Daily spends all its time telling us about American sanctioned crimes in El Salvador or about the business interests of our governors in South Africa. Why doesn't anyone tell us about guerrilla crimes in El Salvador, or speak of the supplying of arms to the guerrillas by the Soviets. McGill is the only university in Quebec that is not in the red financially and I would imagine that this is due to our ties with the business community. If their investments allow us to continue our prosperity I applaud them and I refuse to criticize their policies.

The Daily's policy on apartheid is also another example of their bleeding-heart liberalism. Look anywhere in the Third World and you will

find an elite exploiting the masses. The elite in South Africa is composed of native-born South Africans who just happen to be white. Look at many other African nations and you will see that one tribal or religious group exploits the others, the only difference is that both groups are black, and the lower group is more exploited than in South Africa. I wonder if the Daily devoted as much time to the Idi Amin government, but I doubt it.

It is time to face the realities of global politics. The world is divided into two main camps and anything that is not included in these camps is free for the picking. We exploit the world for our own benefit, and I don't think that many of the readers would want to live without all the wealth we have. I enjoy my car, my massive meals, my home and all the other things that I take for granted. I have no wish to raise the standard of living in the rest of the world at my cost.

I sometimes wonder why the Daily doesn't talk about Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, or the new expressions of liberty in Poland or perhaps the massacre of Baha'is in Iran by our friend the Ayatollah. I guess it's because it is not the West that is at fault.

B) I recently took a look at the list of clubs in McGill, and I found that approximately one third of my student activity fees go to support these useless institutions. I refuse to support have these clubs and I am not interested in many of the others. I would much prefer to have my money back.

I refuse to support clubs like Gay McGill, Friends of Albania, Workers' Communist Party, or any of the ethnic clubs. I can understand money going to Legal Aid or the Film Society but I feel that the rest of the clubs should pay their own way. If the clubs are not dissolved they should be combined to save costs, for example the four Islamic / Arab clubs could be put together and the Go and Stratomatic clubs should go with the Simulations Gaming club. It will save money from going to waste.

These are just a few of my criticisms against the "McGill Experience." The school has a small vocal minority of pinkos and other bleeding hearts that monopolize the newspaper and use our money to support their clubs. I would much prefer a reduction in fees than to continue to receive the propaganda that some of those clubs send out. I expect to receive feedback, don't disappoint me.

Daniel Acre
History U1

To the Daily:

Recently (March 28) there was a scheduled power outage in the upper residences. The enclosed letter has been sent by the President of the Inter-Residence Council to Dean Herschorn.

I, personally, believe this letter describes several problems in the university's and particularly the service mentioned, attitude towards the residences.

Further, I fail to see how the university intends to justify the fee increase it is proposing for residences in view of the facts cited in the following letter.

Paul Reilly
Secretary,
Inter-Residence Council

Professor Michael Herschorn,
Dean of Students

This letter, I regret, bares ill tidings. I was extremely disappointed with the performance of Campus Security during the residence-wide black out on March 28, 1981. I was informed of the power shut-off at 10:50 P.M. while I was attending a Douglas Hall social event. The council of Douglas Hall as well as the party goers were not pleased.

At 10:55 I left Douglas Hall and went to my home hall, McConnell. The power went off shortly after 11:00. The emergency lights on the center stair case were inoperative. The emergency lights in the wings were also inoperative. The only emergency lights that were working were those located in the fire staircases. Those were in operation for only one half an hour. Therefore by approximately 11:45 McConnell Hall was totally in the dark. The only lighting available was that of students who owned candles. I have been informed by Steven Matthews, president of the student council of Gardner Hall, that their fire alarm system was inoperative during the shut off. With students carrying candles this situation could have been critical.

My main outrage, as mentioned earlier, was the Campus Security. Their flippant attitude, when informing the residences of the blackout, was inexcusable. The security guard who informed the party goers at Douglas Hall was to blame. He was not the regular officer on duty at Douglas Hall. He was just a messenger from Physical Plant. Informing a large group that they are about to be in the dark is not a joking matter.

During the blackout there was only one guard on duty for

all of the Residences. With memories of last summer's rapes, and last semester's attacks I was without words for the situation at hand. Students could have fallen down stair cases, non-residents passing on the mountain could have entered halls. I sat in the lobby of McConnell Hall for 1-1/2 hours. During that time I saw the security guard once. The Campus Security had plenty of notice as to the time of the power shut-off. There should have been one security guard assigned to each residence. We can get four security cars for a water fight but only one guard for a total power shut-off.

I understand you were on the phone to Hydro Quebec. I want to graciously thank you for your interest. I do think that this account of the incident is due. Thank you for listening.

Abraham Glass
Inter-Residence
Council President

To the Daily:

I am writing this letter in answer to the cruel attacks on Prof. Gutkind. I would like to know since when is moral courage equated with self-hate? Or rather, why is it now considered so in the democratic nations? I did not read Prof. Gutkind's letter, but I certainly read the answers to it. What is the crime of Prof. Gutkind? It is quite apparent from reading the answers.

Prof. Gutkind believes that truth is more important than group solidarity, that honesty is better than propaganda. Prof. Gutkind considers that Zionism is an ideology which is basically racist. Whether one agrees with him or not — and I agree with him — the least one can expect from true democrats — as Zionists claim to be — is their respect for a different opinion. What Prof. Gutkind got was vicious and slanderous attacks from fanatics. It is true that Zionism is accepted by many Jews. But since when has the opinion of the majority meant justice? After all, the white Americans from the southern United States would certainly not agree with the view that blacks are human and deserve political equality. When a progressive white American stands up for the rights of the blacks and criticizes the white community, only a racist fool would call him a white self-hater. The same with Prof. Gutkind: he is not a self-hater, on the contrary, he is of that variety of Jews who practice the Jewish commandments: "Thou shalt not kill" and "Thou shalt not lie." Prof Gutkind is a worthy successor of Jewish intellectuals like Judah Magnes, Martin Buber and Moshe Menuhin. Prof. Gutkind is like the English martyr Thomas More who, when faced with reneging on his principles or facing death at the hands of a tyrannical King, chose his principles and died with a joke on his lips. Let us hope that there will be more Prof. Gutkinds, men who believe justice, truth and honesty. After all, these are all good Jewish beliefs.

Duarte Lopes
History U3

Mise-au-point et réorientation au RAEU

par Francine Hébert

Le Regroupement des Associations Étudiantes Universitaires du Québec (Raeu) organisait les 6, 7 et 8 février dernier un colloque sur les droits étudiants auquel 400 délégués ont participé. Le but de la rencontre était de rédiger un projet de charte des droits étudiants, charte qui aurait éventuellement force de loi. On sait quelle tournure ont pris les événements. Les délégués se sont divisés en deux (grosso modo), certains s'opposant au principe d'une charte.

Deux colloques se sont donc tenus simultanément, les "dissidents" travaillant dans des ateliers parallèles, abordant les mêmes thèmes que ceux prévus par les organisateurs du Raeu, mais dans le but de rédiger un manifeste et non une charte.

Au nombre des thèmes abordés durant la fin de semaine, se trouvaient les droits académiques, les mesures socio-économiques, les droits et responsabilités des associations étudiantes et également les conséquences de la charte.

Résultat: un projet de charte et un projet de manifeste ont été rédigés par deux comités. Ces deux projets seront soumis à l'ensemble des étudiant(e)s (par le biais de leurs associations) afin d'obtenir leur approbation. Si tout se déroule comme prévu, nous aurons donc un choix à faire l'automne prochain.

On a reproché au Raeu d'avoir procédé de façon antidémocratique lors du colloque. On a reproché aux tenants de la charte d'appartenir à "cette fauche désorganisée qui saborde tout". Les deux parties ont naturellement nié vigoureusement ces affirmations. La question maintenant n'est plus de savoir qui a eu tort et qui a eu raison mais plutôt "Qu'est-ce qu'on veut?" Il importe de saisir les implications d'une charte et d'un manifeste et de choisir entre les deux.

D'après le Raeu, les droits des étudiants sont bafoués quotidiennement, les mêmes luttes sont toujours à recommencer. Les associations étudiantes ont du mal à se faire reconnaître et les étudiants sont réduits à consommer leurs cours passivement, participant peu aux prises de décisions qui les concernent. Il est donc essentiel de définir nos droits clairement et de se donner un moyen de les faire respecter: c'est-à-dire une charte approuvée par le gouvernement et ayant force de loi. Un manifeste n'aurait aucun impact, ce ne serait que la répétition de demandes que nous faisons depuis des années, sans constituer un moyen pour les réaliser.

Le Raeu semble avoir modifié sa position depuis la tenue de colloque, probablement à cause des résultats de l'atelier sur les conséquences de la

charte mais surtout à cause de l'opposition soulevée par celle-ci. Il propose maintenant l'approche suivante: un énoncé des droits étudiants synthétisant l'ensemble des points d'accord entre les membres du Raeu "cet énoncé étant présenté comme la plateforme sur les droits étudiants". En deuxième lieu, il a été envisagé d'avoir recours à la loi afin de poser une fois pour toutes les principes et modalités relatifs à la reconnaissance et au financement des associations. Les administrations universitaires se verraient donc obligées de reconnaître les associations étudiantes. Ces dernières seraient alors à même de faire respecter nos droits. Au lieu d'envisager un projet de loi couvrant tous les droits et responsabilités des étudiant(e)s, le Raeu propose maintenant d'avoir recours à la loi seulement en ce qui concerne la reconnaissance des associations.

D'autre part, les tenants du manifeste s'opposent à tout projet de loi, quel qu'il soit. Ils refusent de voir l'Etat intervenir dans les organisations étudiantes. "Comment l'Etat

pourrait-il nous protéger contre les abus de nos administrations locales quand celles-ci tiennent justement leur pouvoir de ce premier?" Avec une loi sur les associations étudiantes l'Etat, à la fois juge et partie, interviendrait dans nos affaires. Le fait que le gouvernement favorise un tel projet de loi et qu'il ait financé le colloque est suspect aux yeux des tenants du manifeste qui voient là une stratégie visant à contrôler la contestation étudiante.

Les opposants de la charte ont entrepris la rédaction d'un cahier de revendications "pour orienter la relance et l'action d'un syndicatisme étudiant fort et autonome".

Charte ou manifeste? En février dernier, 400 délégués ont pris position mais l'automne prochain, ce sera à la population étudiante en général à se prononcer.

A ce sujet, Jean-Marie Vézina (de l'Ageuqam) écrit: "la décision finale, quelle qu'elle soit, aura des répercussions dans l'ensemble du mouvement étudiant et sur le potentiel de transformation de la société de la jeunesse étudiante".

McGill too small for both Cecil Rhodes and Mao Tse tung

Geography students take heart. The University Scholarships Committee has saved you once again from the nefarious influences of communism. The following is their recommendation to be presented today to Senate concerning the proposed Mao Tse Tung scholarship:

Background: In November 1979, the University was informed that the late William A. Scott had bequeathed \$10,000 for "the purpose of establishing a fund to be known as the Mao Tse-Tung Memorial Award, the net income from which shall be used to provide financial assistance to students of three years or more standing in the Department of Geography at McGill University who are continuing their studies for the purpose of understanding Mao Tse-Tung's modern China".

The USC has discussed this bequest at length, and it was decided that we must be very careful when accepting awards named after controversial public or political figures. It is felt that where the name of such a figure is to be commemorated by means of a

perpetual award, care must be taken that the actions and the principles of that person are generally endorsed by the institution administering the award. The USC realizes and accepts the fact that a student cannot study modern China without studying about Mao Tse-Tung, but does not feel that an award should commemorate or memorialize the name of Mao Tse-Tung.

A letter to the executors pointed out these feelings suggesting that the award be called the Contemporary China Award or the William A. Scott Award and that the phrase "Mao Tse-Tung's modern China" could remain as part of the terms. Our suggestions were not accepted; the executors felt that since Mr. Scott spent many years in China and had a lifelong interest in the country, his bequest should be accepted as stated. In view of this decision, the USC recommends to Senate that the bequest of William A. Scott be refused, and that the funds already received be returned to the solicitors.



Divestment campaign to carry on

by Steven Yudin

The struggle for divestment continues. McGill's two year old South Africa Committee (SAC), their March 23 ultimatum having been rejected by the Board of Governors, intends to continue their campaign to rid McGill of its corporate links to the apartheid regime in South Africa.

"We're going to do research over the summer to publicize the companies which McGill invests in and try to make our publicity a lot more sensationalist and strident," said Richard Flint, Students' Society vice-president (University Affairs) and SAC executive member, this past year.

"If we win, it will be with a well-informed, broad-based support, on and off campus. We're trying to establish links with black community groups, international solidarity groups like CUSO and OXFAM, and trade unions," said SAC co-chairperson Michel Sheppard.

"The white-minority South African government is going ahead with their Bantustanization (forcing blacks to live on rural territory designated by the government) and their militarization of the economy (placing military personnel in foreign-owned plants). The changes they've proposed are minimal. What they hope to create is a privileged stratum among a

minority of the black population which they hope would serve as a moderating buffer. However, any elements who would agree to collaborate with the rulers of the apartheid system would be totally discredited in the eyes of the black people," he said.

"We'll raise the issue, not just in terms of divestment, but the struggle for liberation going on in South Africa," said Flint.

The committee members believe the 19 corporate executives on the Board of Governors constitute a conflict of interest, as they will continue to protect their interests. The Investment Committee, which controls an investment fund of \$146 million, has only one of its 10 members not "directly linked to the Establishment."

Sheppard believes the "oligarchical nature" of the Board may be superseded by a student body which has "a sense of their collective power."

"We should help students learn about the functions of the university structures and exploiting this myth of collegiality — the illusion of us having any influence in the running of McGill," he said.

"We won't stop when we get divested," said Flint. "We'll continue to publicize the issue of apartheid."

If you're a Catholic who no longer participates fully in Catholic community life, come back to your religious home this week. We miss you.



The Newman Centre
3484 Peel St.
392-6711

Break the web of pain for the cost of a bus pass

by The Phantom Runner

We've all seen the pictures scores of times. Mothers with pools of pain for eyes holding children with reed thin arms and legs, swollen bellies and encephalically deformed heads. The pictures run past our eyes making no more impression than an ad for the latest blender. Given that sympathy is the basis of ethics, it is all too clear that the starving of the world just don't arouse our sympathy.

But, there will always be some people who try to reduce suffering in the world. In 1919, one of those people, an Englishwoman named Eglantyne Jebb, organized the International Save The Children movement in an effort to help millions of children left homeless and starving after World War I. Two years later, the Canadian branch of Save The Children was formed.

In recent years "CANSAVE" has developed assistance programmes in Haiti, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Dominica, Korea, Lebanon, Kenya and about thirty other countries.

For less than the cost of the monthly MUCTC bus pass, you can transform a child's life from one of illiteracy, begging and crime, and ultimately the anger, frustration and despair that comes with the feeling of having been cheated of life, to one of education, hope, self-sufficiency and at least a chance at fulfillment. You can do this through participation in CANSAVE's sponsorship programme.

For what works out to \$12 a month, you can provide a child with textbooks, supplies, clothes and shoes, and education. The child's family will benefit from day-to-day contact with a CANSAVE field officer. You will be informed about the background of your child and will receive a photograph and his or her address so you can write and maintain an ongoing personal relationship with the child and his or her family.

Another Save The Children program, Community Opportunity through Productivity and Education (COPE) allows the donor to combine spon-

Slim-athon to save lives

Is your body as fat as an education minister's lip after an unfortunate encounter with an irate foreign student? Well then, why not lose that weight and at the same time help a child in the Third World avoid the pain of starvation by participating in CANSAVE's slimathon?

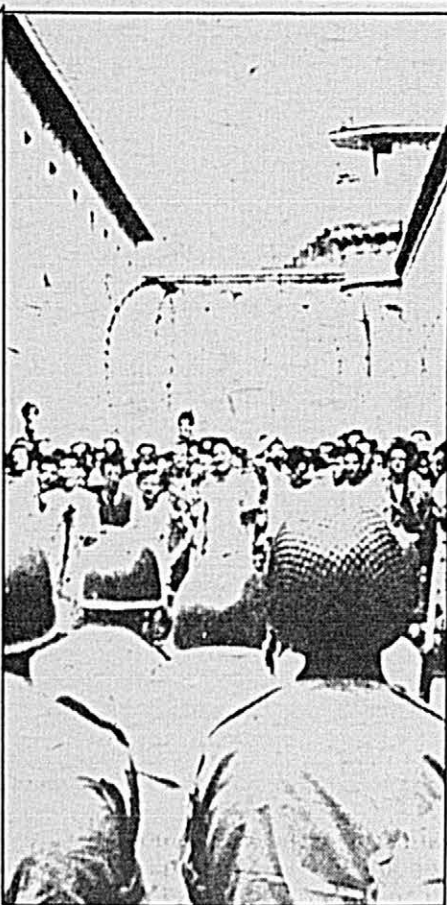
To participate in the programme, just drop by your local CANSAVE office. In Montreal, it's located at 1117 Ste. Catherine St. W. Suite 521. CANSAVE

has put together an elaborate kit which includes information about nutrition from Health and Welfare Canada, hints on diet and exercise, a 'Prescription for Physical Activity' with insights into the physiology of different kinds of exercise, slim-a-thon rules, pledge cards and a 'Don't feed me' button.

You then set a weight loss goal for yourself. Your friends, or sceptics in general, can then pledge a particular amount for every pound you'll lose. At the end of six weeks, you weigh in and collect your pledges.

Maybe the knowledge that your dieting is saving someone from starvation, or at least making possible a better life for someone afflicted with the kind of poverty so widespread in the Third World, will be the incentive you need to finally lose that extra baby fat.

—T.P.R.



...Never has the Canadian prisoner been punished with such harshness and brutality...



President John Grey (right) and Vice-chairman of the charity fund Bill Thomson of Delta Kappa Epsilon presented a cheque of 200 dollars raised at a charity party to Quebec Regional Director Birgit Dessaulles of Save the Children last Thursday (March 31) afternoon.

sorship of individual children with sponsorship of community projects. COPE is a program in which the sponsorship fees of individual donors are pooled. COPE funds have been used in the past to build schools, health clinics and properly equipped playgrounds, roads and bridges which improve transportation between isolated areas and increase trade between villages, to buy books and to help provide better irrigation and agricultural methods in general.

According to CANSAVE literature, "Projected self-help projects are numerous. All bear a common trademark. Decisions on how and where to invest COPE Sponsorship funds are made by a community committee in consultation with local Save the Children field staff. Priorities are set on the spot, where immediate needs can be best assessed.

COPE Sponsorships are available in Kenya, India, Lebanon and Korea. The projects underway in these countries will revitalize village and rural life for families and communities, with emphasis on the ongoing needs of children. Countries will be added as the

program expands...

If you haven't the money to sponsor a child but you still want to help, one-time donations to Canadian Save The Children are equally welcome. For instance, a donation of \$15 will provide food supplements and medicines for five children. You can also help by volunteering time to Canadian Save The Children.

At home, CANSAVE tries to help Metis and Indian children escape lives of poverty and despair.

The fund administers scholarships to native students across Canada. And helps to support a summer camp for children in the Thunder Bay area as well as providing money to the Ontario Native Woman's Association to allow for a community development worker in Northern Ontario Indian reserves.

More should be done. More will be done if more people begin to care. If you want to find out more about what the Canadian Save The Children Fund is doing and how you can help, get in touch with your local CANSAVE office — there are twenty-six offices across Canada staffed by more than fifteen hundred volunteer workers.

Unrest rampant in Canadian prisons

by Ron Reed

Canadian prisons have been struck with a spate of riots, hostage takings, suicide and other violence of late, as anyone who watches the evening news is aware. But few people are aware of the strong relationship between their unrest and State oppression of prisoners.

Weeks before the Dorchester, New Brunswick penitentiary hostage-taking last November that ended in guards killing a hostage in the rescue attempt, letters were being smuggled out the "back door" decrying intense guard brutality and warning of an impending riot. The prison administration knew about this. In fact some prisoners maintain that the guards were looking forward to the overtime they would receive with a riot.

But the riot didn't happen — two guards were taken hostage instead. This is an emerging 'trend'. Why? An article in the *Bulldozer* prison newsletter says:

"That hostage taking should be a common form of resistance within the prison system is understandable once it is realized that the Canadian Correction

Service (CCS) has been quite effective in preventing other forms of internal resistance. Sitdowns, work strikes and riots all depend on a collective participation of the prisoners. This participation is generally absent due to the division of prisoners through the involuntary transfer of prison activists once they have begun to acquire influence, the ever-present fear of informers, a system of privileges, and racism.

"The lack of previous experience in collective action, little known in a society based on competition and individualism, also plays a significant role. What's left is a small group of prisoners determined to fight for their dignity through the only means left at their disposal: violence," said the article in the newsletter.

Usually the prisoners' demands are not a fast car, a suitcase full of money and a 30 minute head start, but improved prison conditions. They call into question directly the right of the State to act in an inhuman fashion. Like people on the outside, they demand a right to self-rule and self-support.

The prison system is well aware of

the increasingly violent trend. Solicitor General Robert Kaplan recently has taken firm stands to deal with it: treat prisoners more severely."

The program is called Preventive Administrative Segregation. To enter, a prisoner only has to be suspected of being potentially dangerous. The activities consist of spending 23 hours a day alone in a cell inside a super-maximum security unit for two to three years. In order to graduate from this segregation, a prisoner must survive without any suspicion of being potentially violent. Achievement awards are given to those who do not go insane.

Prison activists point out that once again, the prison system is ignoring repeated recommendations from parliamentary subcommittees on prisons and penal experts to alleviate institutional conditions that create prison violence in the first place.

Edgar Roussel, serving a 25 year minimum sentence at the Super Maximum Correctional Development Center (CDC) in Laval wrote in an open letter to Kaplan that was published in *Le Devoir*: "Psychiatrists,

continued on page 45

by Diane Shea

Canadian students are aware of the exploitation and oppression that occurs in other areas of the world. Many students support the struggles of the peoples of South Africa and El Salvador. This awareness and support is crucial. But Canadians must not assume that exploitation and oppression is something that only occurs on other continents. There are segments of the Canadian population that work under the most inhuman and intolerable working conditions.

This summer 11,000 East Indian, Chinese, migrant Québécois and other Canadians will be picking fruit and berries in the farmlands of the Fraser Valley and Okanagan Valley in British Columbia. Another 70,000 workers will labour in the fruit and tobacco fields of southern Ontario. These farmworkers are among the most exploited workers in Canadian society. But a struggle is underway, and its supporters are determined to put and end to a long tradition of exploitation.

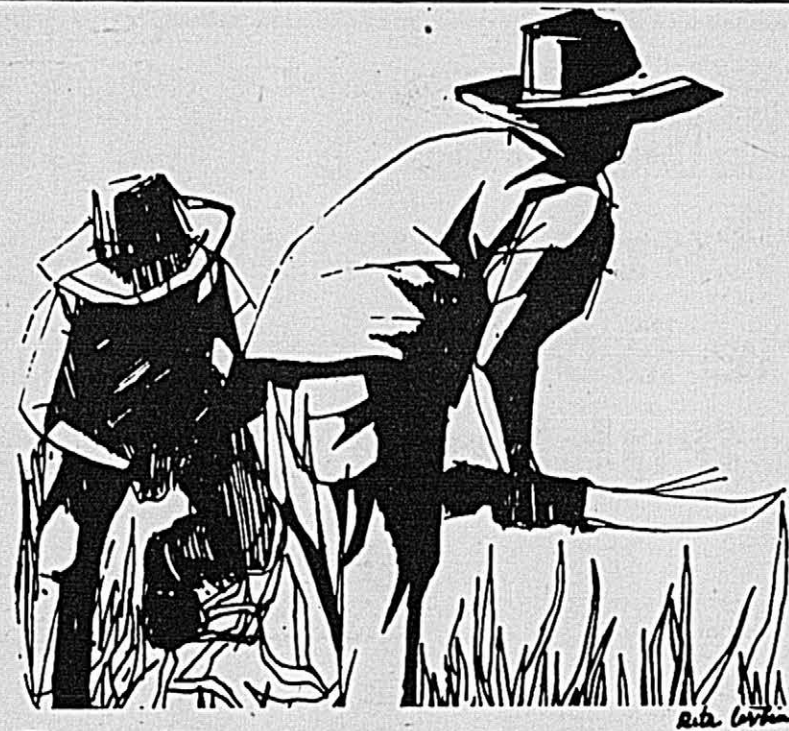
Labour history was made last year with the founding of the first union of farmworkers in Canada. The Canadian Farmworkers union is celebrating its first anniversary this week. The union was formed. April 6, 1980 with the support of the BC Federation of Labour, the Canadian Labour Congress and the United Farm Workers of America, and has since won the support of the labour across Canada.

Raj Chouhan, a former farmworker and now president of the C.F.U. condemns the role governments across Canada have played.

"For years farmworkers have remained the silent legions of stoop labour which carry the food industry on their backs and yet the laws of Canada do not even recognize them as workers," he said.

Farmworkers have been specifically excluded from coverage by labour relations and employment standards legislation. Laws covering minimum wage, hours of work statutory holidays and payment of wages are basic rights for Canadian workers. But farmworkers have no rights.

The union's organizing efforts have so far been centered in British Columbia, which in 1975 became the first province to grant farmworkers the right to unionize. Membership is largely drawn from the East Indian population which comprises the largest percentage of the 11,000 farmworkers.



Canadian farmworkers' union fighting for basic rights

Women and children make up a high proportion. Many workers are recent immigrants with little understanding of either English or their basic rights.

Immigrants and migrant labour are traditionally a source of "cheap labour". Most farmworkers are paid by piecework, with the worker receiving a set price for a "flat" or tray of produce. At approximately \$2 per flat, a worker may go home at the end of a 10 hour work day with \$14 to \$25 for his or her labour. The union wants to eliminate piecework and have workers paid on an hourly basis.

Contractors engage in many unscrupulous practices. The law permits the withholding of a farmworker's wages until the end of the crop season, in order to force a continued supply of labour. Some contractors will withhold wages for a season, transfer their assets to their wives or other relatives and declare bankruptcy. Others simply disappear before paying wages or deny that the pickers worked at all.

Farmworkers are rounded up by the contractors at five in the morning, with as many as 30 people being herded into vans designed for 12 and transported to

the fields. They are brought back at nine in the evening with an average of \$20 in their pockets. Almost all farmworkers work at the mercy of these contractors. The CFU is determined to see them replaced by union hiring halls.

In the Okanagan Valley, approximately three to four thousand workers, 60 percent of whom come from Québec, work in the orchards. Most of these orchards have no housing facilities (not even converted barns) and no washing or toilet facilities.

Due to the lack of housing, many of these workers sleep in campsites or open fields near river banks. Very few pickers have their own transportation so they sleep near the work places of hitchhike to and from work. At times growers will visit a campsite and take as many workers as they may need but leave them to find their own way home.

These workers are treated with very little respect. Last summer open hostility resulted in a violent attack on a group of pickers. While the workers were celebrating St. Jean Baptiste Day, a group of thugs entered the campsite swinging chains and baseball bats. They threw one woman into the river, almost drowning her. They burnt sleeping bags and tents. They

smashed and burnt one car. It took the local authorities over six hours to respond to the call for help.

Immigrant and migrant workers are vulnerable because they are new to a country or town and as such are often victims of hostility and suspicion. In times of high unemployment and inflation, they often become scapegoats for the frustrations of those on the established work sectors.

The CFU was made strides in its first year. The union was able to pressure the Social Credit government to pass an Employment Standards Act extending the BC labour code to farmworkers. Regulations may still be passed which will exclude farmworkers from some of the coverage — for example, a separate minimum wage and denial of the right to strike. But if this occurs the union will fight on.

The CFU has won certification to represent workers on three farms. Most of the farmers are bitterly opposing the union. But a major victory was won with the signing of the union's first contract with Bell Farms Ltd. It is a standard union agreement which recognizes that farmworkers are workers.

The workers also obtained a union shop, medical benefits and discrimination provisions including equal pay for work of equal value and seniority provisions.

While the Union's efforts have so far centered in BC, plans are underway to begin organizational work in southern Ontario this summer. The CFU Ontario is fighting for the reform of Ontario's discriminatory labour laws which at present deny farmworkers the right to organize. The union will be active in the fields this summer hoping to draw large numbers of Ontario's 70,000 farmworkers into the struggle.

There are many ways that students can help the farmworkers struggle. In Montreal the Farmworkers Support Committee is organizing an information service to try and reach the many Québécois who work as migrant pickers in the fields of Ontario and B.C. every summer to encourage them to work with the CFU in the fight for their rights. Students willing to devote a couple of weeks or a month of their summer vacation can be involved in organizational work in the field of southern Ontario.

Students interested in such work or in helping the committee in Montreal can contact the Support Committee in Montreal at 276-6856.

El Salvador: Uncle Sam ain't giving you all the facts

by Wendy Jones

"Cuba, the Soviet Union and other Communist states...are carrying out what is clearly shown to be a well-coordinated covert effort to bring about the overthrow of El Salvador's established government and to impose in its place a Communist regime with no popular support."

The preceding quote from the U.S. State Department's white paper, "Communist Interference in El Salvador" is the basis for U.S. interference in El Salvador.

- On April 1 the U.S. cut all remaining aid to Nicaragua because of that country's assistance to the opposition forces in El Salvador.

- Two weeks prior to this, the House appropriations subcommittee of the U.S. Congress voted to send an additional \$57 million in military aid to the ruling junta.

- In early March the number of U.S. "military advisers" in El Salvador was increased to 54.

While Secretary of State Alexander Haig assures the American people and the world that El Salvador is not another Vietnam, the signals are there and the warnings are ominous. It appears that the U.S. is seeking once again to in-

terfere in the struggle of people against a repressive regime.

The insistence of the U.S. government in referring to the opposition in El Salvador as a group of extreme leftist guerrillas manipulated by Cuba belies the evidence.

Members of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) number in the hundreds of thousands and come from many different groups including church organizations, trade unions, professionals, peasants and students. As well, the White Paper makes no mention of the fact that members of the U.S. backed-junta have defected to the guerrilla forces.

When preparing their report, the State Department chose to ignore well-documented, detailed reports by the Organization of American States, the United Nations, and the Legal Aid Commission of the Office of the Archbishop of El Salvador which clearly point to the systematic violence practiced by the regime against its critics.

The U.S. government and the commercial press have portrayed the junta as a moderate island amidst violence from the left and the right. However, a report by the Legal Aid Commission shows that in 1980, 66 percent of the

assassinations were committed by the government security forces and 14 percent were committed by the right-wing death squads.

In support of these facts, former Ambassador Robert White recently testified before Congress that "the chief killer of Salvadorans is the government security forces."

White added that increased military aid would only serve to bolster the right at the expense of the civilian population.

The agrarian reform that supposedly characterizes the government as moderate reformists has been slow and unresponsive to the needs of the majority of the population. James C. Stephens, who recently completed a report on the land reform program of the government for Oxfam America, said in an interview: "The land reform actually demonstrates that this is not a reformist government; this is not a popular government; this is not a government that represents any type of improvement over the former government."

What then, justifies the propping up of this regime by the American government? Protecting the U.S. national interests...assisting friends...or

as President Reagan said in reference to Central America, "...to make sure that we do not just sit passively by and let this hemisphere be invaded by outside forces."

But even as the military aid and support to the junta grows, so does the opposition.

A recent Gallup Poll found that two out of three Americans who were aware of the situation in El Salvador feared it would become "another Vietnam". Mail at the White House is currently running ten to one against the administration's policy. In El Salvador, the American embassy in San Salvador was attacked four times in a period of three weeks.

Swarms of protesters demonstrated throughout the U.S. In March against American intervention. And planners say they expect some 10,000 people to march on Washington, D.C. on May 3.

The week of March 23 was declared a national week of solidarity with El Salvador in Canada. In Montreal alone, 1500 people gathered at the St. Edouard Street Church for a cultural evening, the proceeds of which were donated to the FDR. As well, students at Concordia carried out a three-day hunger strike to draw attention to the cause. There will be a provincial Congress on El Salvador in Montreal in May.

ELECTION

of four student representatives to the Board of Directors, Daily Publications Society

Today
April 8th

**Polling stations
are at the
following
locations:**

**Union.lobby
MacIntyre medical
Chancellor Day Hall
Bronfman
Leacock
McConnell Engineering**

**Voting from
10: a.m. to
4 p.m.**



Gary Arsenault
B.Comm. U2

As an independent student representative my first goal would be to ensure that the Daily will properly serve the interests of McGill students; second, to make sure that the Daily doesn't become an unrestricted forum for the Daily staff; and third, that \$75,000 of student funds used to help operate the Daily are fairly and efficiently allocated.



André Buteau
B.Sc. U3

Experience:
Co-ordinator of Bavarian night and volunteer, Welcome Week 1979
Vice-chairperson, Welcome Week 1980
Publicity director, Blood Drive '80
Organizer and volunteer for Open House 1980
Executive committee, Winter Carnival 1981
Vice-president, Psi Upsilon fraternity
Hospitality McGill member and tour guide, 1979-1981
Athletics instructor, 1979-1981

Platform:
As a director of the Daily Publications Society, I would ensure better coverage of current and upcoming events at McGill so that the students may be well-informed and to make possible their involvement in future activities; this without sacrificing coverage of world events. I would also see to it that the \$75,000 of the students' money entrusted to the Daily each year would be well spent.



Luc Drouin
Law U1

As my first electoral commitment, I promise that I will do all what the other candidates are promising to do, as long as it is reasonable.
I am also very concerned about the way student bodies are spending your monies. The McGill Daily is no exception to this concern.



Ian Goodwin
BA U2

I have been a member of the McGill Daily Publications Board for the past year. This has given me the opportunity to fully understand the operations of the McGill Daily, and what its financial priorities are for the future.

As the Daily begins its first year of autonomy, it is crucial that student representatives fully understand the intricacies of the issues, and be truly representative of the interests of the McGill student body.

McGill students directly contribute over \$75,000 to the Daily each year. A fully aware and competent representative to the Board of Directors is in the best interests of McGill students.



Robert C. Housez
BA U2

Experience:
1978-1979 Treasurer, Marianopolis Students' Association
1979-1980 Joint Senate SUB committee on Continuing Review of University Government
1980-1981 Student Rep. Arts faculty
Charter editor and executive Sigma Chi fraternity

Goals:
- I will ensure that there is no financial mismanagement and that the paper remains within its budget.
- Conduct a survey to determine what content the students want to see in their paper.
- Push for the establishment of a full-time social editor.
- Insure that there are fewer CUP (Canadian University Press) articles in the Daily, and more articles on issues relevant to the students.



Katherine Zervas
B. Comm. U2

Activities:
1978-1979, Vice-president, Marianopolis Students' Association
1980-1981, Secretary, Crown Investment Society
1981-1982, Secretary, Economic Students Association

As a student representative to the Board, I would try to ensure that the McGill Daily gives better coverage of activities on campus. I am tired of reading articles concerning foreign regimes, which appear daily. These types of expositions, while relevant, are overemphasized.

Another matter is that the Daily is prone to running deficits. If elected, one of my priorities would be to see that the Daily remains within its budget.

GET OUT AND VOTE!

This ad placed by Sue Williams Chief Returning Officer

Les présidentielles françaises

par deGuise Vallancourt

Jusqu'à maintenant la campagne électorale en France a été marquée par des polémiques intéressantes qui ont fait la manchette des revues, des journaux et des postes de radio et de télévision. Les mass-média donnent au jeu politique un nouveau sens. Ce n'est pas seulement les propositions qui attirent l'attention. Sylvie Pierre-Brosolette dans *L'Express* observe: "Le Président choisi in mai sera autant l'élé du cœur que celui de la raison."

Face aux caméras et aux stylos, les candidats doivent tous paraître confiants. Le leadership de chaque candidat en dépend. Voyons, par exemple, la performance de François Mitterrand. Un sondage dans *Le Point*, 16 février, indique que le chef socialiste est le plus apte à assurer l'emploi, la justice sociale et à contrôler l'inflation. Cependant, le même sondage démontre que 60% des Français ne croient pas que les socialistes, si élus, pourront changer les événements en France. Est-ce dire que Mitterrand transmet mal son message ou n'a-t-il rien de nouveau à offrir? C'est là le problème des socialistes. Trop de Français continueront à appuyer M. d'Estaing parce qu'ils ne voient pas un autre choix original. C'est à dire qu'on croit que tous les deux grands partis représentent un peu la même chose, alors pourquoi changer de gouvernement?

En 1974 la gauche unie profitait d'un appui considérable qui a presque permis l'élection d'un président socialiste. Hélas, en 1981, la situation s'est détériorée pour la gauche à cause d'une rupture entre le PC et le PS. Georges Marchais, leader du Parti Communiste, refusait de suivre Mitterrand, pour protéger la présence du communisme en France. Les socialistes, à leur tour, ne faisaient plus confiance aux communistes et, par voie de conséquence, hésitaient à les accepter dans le camp socialiste. 70% de l'électorat ne veulent aucun communiste dans le gouvernement à moins que ceux-ci ne changent d'orientation. Or, si on se fie aux sondages, il semble que la stratégie socialiste réussit mieux que celle des communistes.

Les problèmes des communistes ne se limitent pas à l'attitude intransigente des socialistes. Cette semaine on les qualifiait de racistes, d'ethnocentristes, etc. Il s'agit d'une déclaration que M. Marchais a faite, il n'y a pas longtemps. Avec 1,6 millions de chômeurs en France, Marchais et

quelques maires de son parti remettaient en question la présence massive de travailleurs immigrés. Ces immigrés empêcheraient les Français de trouver un emploi. C'est incontestablement une accusation difficile à accepter pour un Canadien, mais en France où la population dépasse 50 millions et



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

occupe un petit territoire, le problème de l'immigration est sérieux. Les stratèges du PC parlaient sur ce problème pour attirer le vote de ceux qui se sentent menacés par le grand nombre d'étrangers. Mais le désavantage est qu'on commence à identifier les communistes avec les racistes. Alors même ils beaucoup sont sympathiques aux déclarations de M. Marchais, le mot "raciste" répugne les Indécis.

A 47 ans, Jacques Chirac est le plus jeune des quatre grands candidats. Il est le seul dont la popularité ne cesse de croître. Tout de même, on se demande pourquoi Jacques Chirac s'est lancé dans le tourbillon électoral? La réponse est importante parce qu'il semble y avoir confusion quant aux motifs que le poussèrent à devenir candidat. Inutile de le dire, la confusion n'invite guère la confiance et par voie de conséquence, l'appui des Indécis. En effet un sondage dans *L'Express* montrait que 26% des répondants pensaient qu'une hostilité envers Giscard expliquait le mieux sa candidature. Ce 26% est un pourcentage à ne pas négliger.

Pour assurer une bonne continuité de la politique socio-économique en France, les Français qui reflètent le sentiment de solidarité occidentale de l'Europe se doivent d'exprimer leur plus profonde gratitude au gouvernement de Giscard en lui accordant leurs votes.

Jean-Marc Cordonnier

Oserons-nous dire que M. Chirac manque de crédibilité face à Giscard? ... Les Giscardiens essaient de mettre en évidence le conflit dans les arguments économiques du chef gaulliste: Lorsque M. Chirac était premier ministre en 1975 il allourdissait la pression fiscale et il augmenta le déficit budgétaire face



Georges Marchais

aux crises pétrolières. Le PM et son ministre des finances, Fourcade, refusèrent de freiner le pouvoir d'achat. Cette politique a accéléré la hausse des prix et des salaires considérablement. Cependant aujourd'hui M. Chirac fait appel à des allègements fiscaux et à des restrictions budgétaires. C'est là un revirement complet de la politique qu'il préconisait lorsqu'il était premier ministre.

D'autre part, il faut admettre que le Président Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a bien tenu le coup devant les problèmes économiques. Quand le taux de chômage s'éleva partout dans le monde, les autorités françaises réussissaient à le sabiller. La leçon qui ce dégage de l'expérience Giscardienne est de ne pas faire plus de bêtises que les autres. En effet le gouvernement de M. d'Estaing semble avoir mieux réagi aux effets adverses du second choc pétrolier. A preuve, la meilleure performance de l'économie française par rapport à celle des autres pays industrialisés.

PIB par habitant (par rapport aux niveau américain = 100)

Allemagne	116,20
France	107,70
Etats-Unis	100,00
Japon	091,30
Royaume-Uni	076,70
Italie	060,60

(Source: L'Expansion — 6/19 mars 1981)

Mais tout n'est pas si favorable pour Giscard. Les statistiques démontrent que le gouvernement réalisait ses objectifs grâce à une lourde cotisation sociale. Les impôts en France sont de l'ordre de 42% du produit intérieur brut alors qu'au Japon ils sont seulement 24,1% DU PIB.

La politique extérieure est souvent mise en question par les alliés d'outremer. Sans hésitation on peut dire que les Américains n'ont guère apprécié la visite de Giscard à Varsovie le lendemain de l'invasion Soviétique en Afghanistan. Tandis que le Canada, surtout M. Pierre Trudeau, devient de plus en plus irrité par la position "officielle" de la France envers le Québec.

M. Trudeau n'est sûrement pas le seul à s'intéresser à l'élection présidentielle. Il y a déjà deux semaines, le journal de Moscou *La Pravda*, publiait un article qui se lisait comme suit: "Giscard a acquis une autorité personnelle en tant qu'homme politique prudent et de sang-froid, en particulier dans l'arène internationale où la position de la France s'est renforcée ces dernières années." Quelques jours plus tard la presse française enregistrait le message "Brejnev vote Giscard." La réaction de l'opposition vite et vive. Claude Labbé, chef des députés Gaullistes l'a ainsi exprimée: "Brejnev préfère un chef d'état faible en France." Mais M. François Mitterrand réagit de façon judicieuse en remarquant: "Il fallait que le voyage de Varsovie puisse recevoir un salaire."



Jacques Chirac

L'opinion de Moscou n'est pas la seule à attirer l'attention en France. De Madrid, José Gabriel Y Galán d'*El País* reflète le sentiment espagnol: "Giscard vit sa folie de l'armement atomique, navigue entre la corruption (l'affaire Bokassa), la répression et le chauvinisme, protégé par les petites divisions d'une gauche artériosclérosée, tandis que le racisme atteint des niveaux chaque fois plus discriminatoires."

En conclusion, on doit admettre que, malgré les attaques contre M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, le parti Républicain verra sans doute son candidat réélu pour un deuxième septennat. Les Français n'arrivent par vraiment à percevoir un programme purement socialiste digne de leur appui. L'électorat français ne fait toujours pas confiance à M. Georges Marchais et à ses communistes (qui ont d'ailleurs des tendances "racistes"...). L'avenir, c'est à dire 1988, appartient de plus en plus aux Gaullistes. Mais, pour l'instant, on remarque trop les propositions d'aujourd'hui de M.J. Chirac.



François Mitterrand

Dossier spécial: les élections du 13 Avril et l'éducation

La position du mouvement étudiant

par Henri-Paul Normandin
de la Presse étudiante du Québec

En 1976, le Parti Québécois était porté au pouvoir en grande partie grâce à l'appui des jeunes et des étudiant(e)s. En lui, une bonne partie de la jeunesse voyait un véhicule pour ses aspirations à la liberté et à une plus grande justice sociale. En matière d'éducation aussi, le PQ avait un pas d'avance sur ses adversaires. Entre autres, on promettait la gratuité scolaire à l'université.

Qu'en est-il du bilan de quatre années de pouvoir du Parti Québécois en matière d'éducation? Un bilan "très décevant", répond l'Association nationale des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec (ANEQ). Le Rassemblement des associations étudiantes universitaires (RAEU) est aussi très critique de ces années de pouvoir et ne manque pas de relever plusieurs "points noirs". "Trop peu trop tard!" affirme-t-on.

Dans l'ensemble, les milieux étudiants estiment qu'en matière d'éducation, les espoirs ont cédé la place à la désillusion. Au baout du fil, il ne semble pas y avoir eu de différence notable entre les quatre années de pouvoir péquiste et les six années du Régime Bourassa qui les ont précédées...

Du pareil au même

"En 1976, le Parti Québécois était celui qui avait formulé le plus clairement possible les revendications des jeunes en matière d'accessibilité à l'éducation. Au cours de la campagne électorale, et même après l'élection, on promettait la gratuité scolaire et on parlait même de salaire étudiant", rappelle Jacques Beaudoin, un militant de la première heure de l'ANEQ présentement permanent. "Aucune des mesures promises n'a été appliquée".

"En 1978, l'insatisfaction était générale. Cent mille étudiant(e)s ont débrayé, certain(e)s pendant de 8 à 10 semaines, pour obtenir une amélioration du régime des prêts-bourses. C'est pas représentatif ça? Pourtant, Jacques-Yvan Morin, ministre de l'éducation de l'époque, refusait même de reconnaître notre comité de négociation. D'ailleurs il n'y a jamais eu de véritable négociation."

A la suite de ce conflit, le plus important des dernières années, le P.Q. ne promit que quelques réformes mineures au régime des prêts-bourses. Ces ajustements touchaient le remboursement des prêts, et cet engagement vieux de deux ans n'a été mis en application qu'en février dernier...deux mois avant les élections.

D'ailleurs l'ANEQ ne manque pas de souligner qu'en vertu d'une série d'exceptions à la règle générale, très peu d'étudiant(e)s pourront bénéficier de la mesure leur permettant de rembourser leurs prêts 6 mois après l'obtention d'un travail plutôt que 6 mois après la fin des études.

Toujours en matière d'accessibilité à l'éducation, Martin Desrochers, étudiant à l'Université de Montréal et membre du Comité de coordination du RAEU, ne manque pas de souligner que c'est sous le régime Lévesque qu'ont été instaurés les frais différentiels à l'encontre des étudiant(e)s étranger(e)s. Au niveau universitaire, les étudiant(e)s étranger(e)s devront payer plus de \$4000 de frais de scolarité pour une année, comparativement à \$500 à \$700 pour la majorité des étudiant(e)s.

On sait aussi que suite au dernier Budget Parizeau, il est fort probable qu'il y ait des coupures radicales dans le système des prêts bourses l'an prochain, en particulier dans le régime des bourses consécutives aux prêts. "Comme c'est là, on est parti pour faire un autre pas en arrière", de dire Desrochers. En fait, de source officielle, il semble que les bourses seront réduites de 24% si on tient compte de l'inflation et de l'augmentation de la clientèle scolaire éligible aux prêts et bourses.

Dans l'ensemble, est-ce que la situation dans les domaines de l'accessibilité à l'éducation et des conditions financières des étudiant(e)s est meilleure ou pire qu'en 1976 à la fin du règne des libéraux? Ni l'ANEQ ni le RAEU ne sont prêts à répondre catégoriquement, ne disposant pas de toutes les statistiques. Mais il est clair qu'aucun grand pas en avant n'a été accompli!

En matière pédagogique, Desrochers

rappelle que le rapport Angers sur les universités avait proposé quelques éléments intéressants, notamment une meilleure implication de l'université dans le milieu qui aurait favorisé tant l'apprentissage pratique des étudiant(e)s que de meilleurs services à la communauté. Or, "On attend toujours les mesures concrètes. Au contraire, lorsque des tentatives en ce sens ont été faites, elles ont été réprimées par les universités", souligne Desrochers, faisant par là référence au conflit du Pré-scolaire élémentaire à l'Université de Montréal.

L'ANEQ, de son côté, estime que les réformes pédagogiques du PQ ont été la continuité des mesures prises par les libéraux d'avant '76. Ces politiques

découlent directement du Rapport Nadeau qui proposait d'ajuster l'éducation en fonction des besoins de l'entreprise privée. L'ANEQ voit dans le Projet de règlement d'études collégiales (la suite du Livre blanc sur les cégeps) l'application concrète de cette philosophie.

Quant aux droits des étudiant(e)s, "c'est le kik des politiciens ces temps-ci", tant ceux du PQ que des libéraux. "Mais je ne sais pas si ça va durer longtemps", affirme Desrochers.

Beaudoin, de son côté, estime qu'il faut parler de deux périodes distinctes: les quatre années de pouvoir alors que le P.Q. a complètement refusé de reconnaître les associations étudiantes, et les quelques mois qui ont

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Propos du

Entrevue exclusive avec le
Ministre de l'éducation Camil
Laurin

par Jean-Pierre Ducharme

S'il faut en croire Camil Laurin dans le domaine des prêts et bourses, le Parti Québécois n'a cessé de faire des progrès. En preuve M. Laurin rappelle le récent adoucissement du mode de remboursement des prêts: Les étudiants pourront retarder le paiement de leur dette jusqu'à six mois après avoir commencé à travailler. Un fait est à souligner: cet assouplissement est le fruit de la lutte des prêts et bourses de 78 et il est mis en application avec trois ans de retard. Par ailleurs, l'ANEQ (Association nationale des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec) a dénoncé les conditions assorties à cette mesure.

Pour ce qui est du PREC (Projet de règlement des études collégiales), le ministre a dit qu'il faut poursuivre la consultation et qu'à l'automne, il aura à se prononcer. Ce projet a suscité un tollé de protestations de la part de



Programme

Entrevue avec Henri François
Gautrin, critique du PLQ
matière d'éducation.

par Jean-Pierre Ducharme (PEQ)

Le régime des prêts et bourses n'a pas amélioré l'accessibilité aux études et le gouvernement du PLQ (Parti Libéral du Québec) travaillerait à la réduction des barrières financières empêchant la poursuite des études.

Cependant, les finances du Québec étant actuellement dans un état lamentable, le PLQ devra probablement augmenter le volume des prêts afin d'atteindre cet objectif. Des étudiants pourraient donc terminer leurs études avec des dettes considérables.

A l'égard du PREC (Projet de règlement des études collégiales), la commission jeunesse du PLQ qualifie ce projet d'atteinte aux libertés individuelles. Mais M. Gautrin, candidat du PLQ dans le comté de Dorion, considère qu'il faut continuer à imposer certains cours de mathématiques. L'ANEQ a récemment dénoncé le caractère sélectif des cours de mathématiques.

Concernant la charte des droits du RAEU (Regroupement des associations étudiantes universitaires du Québec), le Parti Libéral est pour l'adoption d'un texte législatif dont le contrôle serait confié à un ombudsman. Le récent colloque du RAEU a rejeté cette forme d'arbitrage.

Par contre, au chapitre des cours d'éducation sexuelle, le programme recommande une plus grande consultation des parents. On critique aussi l'absence du facteur "émotivité" dans le programme suggéré.

Sous un gouvernement Libéral, le moratoire sur les écoles privées serait levé parce que, de l'avis de Gautrin, elles sont source d'émulation et de nouvelles expériences pédagogiques. L'Etat continuera donc à les financer à 80%.

Au chapitre de la gratuité scolaire, pour les libéraux la question est de savoir comment utiliser l'argent de manière optimale dans le domaine de l'éducation. C'est pourquoi ils n'entendent pas rendre l'université gratuite et qu'ils préfèrent investir ailleurs, au niveau de l'enseignement professionnel par exemple.



...l'éducation...l'éducation...l'éducation

La CEQ: bilan négatif du PQ



Entrevue avec Robert Gaulin, président de la CEQ

par Jacques Beaupré
(Québec — PEQ) Pour la CEQ, le bilan du gouvernement péquiste en ce qui a trait à l'éducation est négatif. De plus, précise M. Gaulin, président de la CEQ, les élections n'offrent pas de véritables alternatives aux travailleurs (euses). Pour la CEQ, les syndicats doivent continuer à préparer un Front Commun de l'éducation pour lutter contre les coupures de budget qui détériorent la qualité de l'enseignement et contre le retrait du droit de grève. Les étudiant(e)s, estime la CEQ, doivent participer à ce front de l'éducation.

Bilan du gouvernement péquiste

Les 4 dernières années et demi du gouvernement Lévesque ont été marquées par les coupures dans l'ensemble du secteur public et dans l'éducation. En cela, le gouvernement ne s'est pas différencié des autres gouvernements des pays membres de l'OCDE (1). Même si les chiffres officiels montrent une augmentation, Gaulin note que l'on doit tenir compte de l'inflation et de l'augmentation du fonds de pension. Il est à remarquer que tous les intervenants dans l'éducation, tant syndicaux, étudiants que patronaux dénoncent les coupures. "Il y aura désormais moins de services, moins de cours, moins de personnel et moins de gratuité scolaire." (2)

La CEQ déplore aussi l'absence de plan de développement général de l'Education. Les enseignant(e)s constatent aussi que le PQ n'a pas tenu ses engagements en matière d'éducation privée. Ainsi, Robert Gaulin constate que le taux de fréquentation des écoles privées a augmenté alors que la population scolaire diminuait.

Que ce soit pour le livre orange ou les autres mesures, le PQ, selon la CEQ, a manqué le bateau et a prévu: "l'école de demain comme celle d'il y a 10 ans." La discipline et l'intégration n'ont fait qu'augmenter, les budgets alloués à la réadaptation et aux classes "spéciales" ont diminué, et au secteur de l'éducation aux adultes, en plein essor, le gouvernement n'a pas de plan de développement.

En ce qui concerne la formation professionnelle des jeunes, le PQ, loin de répondre aux besoins des étudiant(e)s, répond à ceux des en-

treprises. "Au lieu que l'entreprise offre des emplois intéressants, le projet prévoit que l'étudiant(e) sera formé(e) à la mesure des compagnies. En ne développant pas l'éducation, le parti Québécois n'a pas aidé le développement du peuple Québécois."

Quant au ministre Laurin, sa nomination répondrait à des fins électorales. Fondamentalement, peu de choses ont changées, sauf le discours. Cependant, avec le ministre Laurin, le dialogue avec les centrales syndicales s'est réouvert. Ces discussions ont permis le dépôt temporaire du PREC. En ce qui concerne les associations étudiantes, la CEQ note que l'arrivée du ministre Laurin a aidé à la renaissance des associations étudiantes.

Les élections et l'éducation

Pour la CEQ, "les partis sont peu intéressés à faire du le ca u enjeu des élections. Le sy "cat. suite à la page 20

ministre

l'ANFQ, des syndicats de professeurs et même des administrations des CEGEP.

En ce qui a trait à la charte des droits du RQEU (Regroupement des associations étudiantes universitaires du Québec), M. Laurin a l'intention de procéder rapidement. Il a affirmé que le MEQ (Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec) est favorable au projet. Cette charte divise actuellement le mouvement étudiant. Plusieurs associations étudiantes préféreraient que l'on parle plutôt d'un manifeste n'ayant pas à être réglementé par l'Assemblée Nationale.

Au chapitre de la gratuité scolaire, le ministre affirme que l'annulation des frais d'inscription au niveau universitaire ne favorise pas l'égalité des chances. Il estime que le travail devrait être fait au niveau des prêts et bourses, afin d'atteindre les objectifs sociaux-démocrates de son parti. Le gouvernement du PQ, dans son dernier budget, a effectué des coupures dans le secteur de l'aide financière aux étudiants.

Quant au rôle de l'école, M. Laurin croit qu'elle devrait être conçue en fonction du développement optimal des personnes plutôt qu'être orientée vers le marché du travail. Il croit qu'elle ne doit pas servir comme instrument de reproduction des classes et qu'il faut freiner la tendance actuelle. Une étude du CU (Conseil des Universités) a démontré que l'origine sociale influe directement sur la persévérance aux études.

Les cours d'éducation sexuelle sont un ingrédient essentiel et normalement, ce sont les parents qui devraient en assumer la responsabilité. Mais les parents n'en faisant pas assez, le MEQ a élaboré un projet de programme. Le projet est actuellement à la direction des études pédagogiques, il ne sera rendu officiel que lorsque le ministre y aura apposé sa signature. Les consultations en cours pourraient amener des modifications.

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d'un candidat...

Quant au rôle de l'école, M. Gauthier nie qu'il s'agit d'un instrument de reproduction des classes sociales. Il cite toutefois une étude du Conseil des Universités qui indique que l'origine sociale influe directement sur la persévérance aux études.

Pour revenir au PREC, M. Gauthier pense que celui-ci illustre une tendance à l'uniformisation des cours en ajoutant des cours obligatoires et en standardisant ceux qui existent déjà. Le PLQ s'engage à assouplir et à rendre non obligatoires les cours d'économie. Pour ce qui est de la formation, Gauthier juge important qu'elle soit orientée en fonction du marché du travail, sans toutefois s'en laisser imposer par les corporations professionnelles. Il estime que les étudiants tendent à se conformer aux exigences du marché du travail à mesure que leurs études progressent.

Bien entendu, les Libéraux reprochent au PQ de copier leur programme, notamment en ce qui a trait aux règles de remboursement des prêts. Ils défendent la position suivante: remboursement 6 mois après avoir trouvé un emploi jusqu'à concurrence

de 12 mois après la fin des études. M. Gauthier a aussi défini quelles étaient à son avis les barrières à l'accessibilité à l'éducation: il y a celle du milieu d'origine et de la situation financière; la barrière régionale; le système actuel à cause du sur-cloisonnement et des choix trop rapides qu'il impose; et, le manque d'information sur les débouchés.

M. Gauthier tient toutefois à souligner que ce n'est pas tout le monde au parti qui partage son point de vue...



Le PCO: Pour du vrai progrès!

Entrevue avec Mlle France Cloutier, candidate du Parti Communiste Ouvrier dans le comté St-Louis.

Propos recueillis par Paule Duchesne (Québec-étudiant)

France, quelle est la place de l'éducation dans la société actuelle, quelle est son importance, l'école est-elle accessible présentement à tous et à toutes?

L'éducation est un droit pour tout le peuple. Actuellement, l'accès aux connaissances sous le capitalisme demeure toujours un privilège. Seulement 26% des jeunes passent du secondaire au niveau collégial; puis au niveau de l'université, seulement moins de 10% proviennent de la classe ouvrière. En système capitaliste, le droit à l'éducation est brimé car le rôle de l'école consiste surtout à fournir de la main-d'oeuvre au meilleur prix possible, puis à reproduire le système des classes, c'est à dire de laisser une bonne partie de la population dans l'ignorance et de donner les connaissances à l'élite qui peut se les payer.

L'école vise aussi à perpétuer toute l'idéologie bourgeoise comme les valeurs individualistes. La question de l'éducation, pour nous, occupe une place fondamentale n'importe que la bourgeoisie nie notre droit à l'éducation. Par exemple, la hausse des frais de scolarité, la politique d'autofinancement des services tels que les cafétérias. Il y a donc une sélection économique qui s'effectue. Il y a aussi une sélection idéologique par des tests supposément d'aptitudes qui ressemblent plus à des tests de valeurs et de caractéristiques culturelles, les classes de différentes "forces" (allégées, enrichies...), les futurs cours de Maths obligatoires proposés par le Projet de règlement d'études collégiales (PREC).

Ce que nous revendiquons par des luttes concrètes? Contre le régime actuel des prêts-bourses, contre

l'endettement, pour la fin des coupures et pour l'expansion des budgets dans l'éducation.

Que penses-tu du régime des prêts et bourses actuel? Que penses-tu de la gratuité scolaire à tous les niveaux? Que penses-tu des coupures annoncées dans le budget Parizeau?

ce que nous demandons, c'est la réforme complète du régime des prêts et bourses. Nous sommes contre les prêts et pour des bourses. Nous sommes aussi contre les critères trop sélectifs pour l'obtention des prêts et bourses. Nous voulons la gratuité scolaire à tous les niveaux. Le Budget Parizeau n'est que la continuité des démarches du PQ. Lorsqu'il était dans l'opposition, le PQ se prononçait fortement en faveur de la gratuité scolaire; son discours a bien changé et il va restreindre encore plus l'accessibilité à l'éducation. Aussi, la promesse de réduire le prêt à rembourser à la fin des études de 25% de la valeur des bourses reçues n'est pas une grande promesse. Connais-tu le Projet de règlement d'études collégiales? Es-tu pour ou contre son application? Est-ce que cela prend des règlements de ce type-là pour la bonne marche de nos écoles?

Je connais le PREC et je vois de très grands liens avec le livre orange de l'enseignement professionnel du secondaire, qui est en fait un projet semblable. Nous sommes contre le PREC et nous exigeons le retrait immédiat de son ensemble, autant des nouveaux cours que des comités école-travail. L'axe des politiques en matière de pédagogie est principalement la rentabilisation de l'éducation, la mainmise de l'entreprise sur l'école. La solution du MEQ au désintéressement des étudiants pour des programmes professionnels, c'est de les couper au lieu de les améliorer pour les rendre plus accessibles, plus intéressants. Il instaure donc de nouveaux programmes plus courts où spontanément les étudiants vont se diriger puisqu'ils veulent travailler le plus rapidement possible.

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Election year marks shift to the right

by David Winch

The upcoming Quebec election marks the end of a period of rapid social reform which began in 1960. With the sole exception of the Union Nationale victory over Jean Lesage in 1966, every Quebec election over the last twenty years has introduced a new wave of economic, cultural and social reforms.

This election, however, is characterized by the acute awareness by the two principal parties that the social consensus in Quebec is one of conservatism. There is no support for rapid expansion of social services or for more public sector intervention in any domain.

Coupled with this reluctance to rely on state solutions is a very marked easing of the linguistic tensions which have plagued Quebec, and particularly Montreal, for the last fifteen years. While Bill 101 has not been completely digested by English Quebec, it has largely eased the resentment which was building up among the francophone middle class at being systematically excluded from the economic decision-making centres of Montreal.

Levesque the Modernizer

One theme has colored virtually all political discourse in Quebec since 1960: this is the desire of French Quebec to *modernize*. And one politician has been more closely associated than any other with the creation of two institutions — Hydro-Québec and Bill 101 — most credited with introducing francophones into the mainstream of the modern economy. That politician is René Levesque.

During the controversy over the nationalization of hydro companies in 1962, *The Economist* concluded that Levesque is no no "René the Red" but rather "a technocrat." This reputation for technical and economic competence is Levesque's principal asset, and consequently that of the Parti Québécois, during this election campaign.

But, as Dominique Clift emphasizes in his recent book, *Le déclin du nationalisme au Québec*, there is now a shift in focus in Quebec from the public sector to the private sector. Can the new generation of francophone managers be counted upon to support the economic and political nationalism (expansion of public corporations, language laws) which benefited them so much in the past? Or will nationalism continue to decline in intensity, as francophones gain income parity with anglophones?

This conservatism and accent on individual rather than collective value is well-reflected in the conduct of the election campaign. The economy is viewed as the principal issue. The relative austerity of the Parizeau budget has been well-received. The social-democratic PQ insists on the need to maintain the lowest corporate taxes in Canada.

So the PQ has felt the political wind as is blown toward the centre of the political spectrum. With a large plurality among centre-left voters, it is moving to attract more centrist, and even conservative electors. Hence the conclusion that the PQ may evolve into the "new Union Nationale" — large coalition united around provincial 'autonomism' with relation to Ottawa, and a moderate platform on social and economic issues.

How is the Quebec Liberal Party reacting to these pressures? When

addressing the economic issues, the Liberals have spoken about the Quebec economy in largely negative terms, a perception not shared by the main body of the electorate. The PQ's management of the economy is viewed as being on the whole quite sound.

Further, the Liberals can neither promise a new generation of expensive social reforms, nor can they pledge to dismantle the popular PQ-era projects (public automobile insurance, agricultural zoning laws, electoral reform).

This failure of the Liberals to articulate a clear counter-platform has contributed to the present stability of their party's level in the polls.

From 60/40 to 50/50?

The work of electoral sociologists and pollsters reflects this struggle of two broadly-based political formations for control of the centre vote. Two analysts stand out as particularly reliable — Maurice Pinard of McGill, and Rodolphe Morissette of *Le Devoir*.

Prior to this election campaign, both analysts concluded that only the revival of the Union Nationale or the emergence of new issues could prevent the Liberals from taking power. Since Claude Ryan's election as leader of the Liberal Party in April 1978, and through seven pre-referendum byelections, the referendum itself, and four post-

referendum byelections, the Liberal forces have enjoyed a 60/40 ratio of popularity over the PQ.

Hence, Pinard concluded that only if the Union Nationale were to gain only nine percent of the vote would a PQ re-election be likely. The PQ's defeat was to be expected, he argued.

Similarly, Rodolphe Morissette published a series of analyses in the weeks before the election call in *Le Devoir*. In his concluding article, Morissette dismissed the notion that the Liberal Party's strength was derived largely from western Montreal and the Ottawa Valley. A rigorous, riding-by-riding analysis showed that there were 52 "strongly" Liberal ridings and that these were spread throughout every region of Quebec. Since 62 seats is a majority in Quebec City, Morissette concluded that the Liberals could afford to treat the election as "one big byelection," and could concentrate their resources in a dozen or so ridings.

The PQ, on the other hand, could only count on 26 ridings, the *Le Devoir* writer pointed out. Even if the PQ won three out of four of the remaining 44 seats, they could only hold on to power by the skin of their teeth, he concluded.

It is with this in mind that one must look at the polls published in the middle weeks of the election campaign. These have shown that the PQ may have

succeeded in breaking down the 60/40 ratio between the two parties. This would suggest that their pitch to the centrist and rural voters is succeeding, and that the true ratio is perhaps closer to 50/50, between Liberals and PQ.

This conclusion must be tempered by the memory of pre-referendum polls in March and April 1980 which showed the "Oui" slightly or even clearly in the lead. This lead dissipated as the moderate, undecided and anglophone voters returned to the "Non."

Similarly, while the recent polls give the PQ up to 15 per cent of the anglophone vote (which would be encouraging for electoral pluralism in Quebec), this figure is probably exaggerated. The undecideds will likely go massively Liberal.

In conclusion, the 1981 Quebec election is marked by a moderate electorate, the lack of high-profile, galvanizing issues, and a return to traditional provincial autonomism vis-à-vis Ottawa. While each major party has its electoral blind spots (for the PQ, the English and ethnic vote; for the Liberals, the intellectuals and the media), they are both broad coalitions representing all regions of Quebec.

The safest prediction for next Monday, then, is likely that Premier Ryan will have 70 to 80 députés. But don't bet too many souvlaki on it.

CEQ... suite de la page 19

diovent, et vont intervenir dans les débats car la population a le droit de savoir ce qui se passe dans ce milieu et les conséquences réelles des coupures."

De toute façon, selon M. Gaulin, les partis se ressemblent et aucun ne défend les intérêts des travailleurs. Les différences entre les partis ne sont que nuances. Cependant, la CEQ n'est pas aveugle, l'arrivée au pouvoir des Libéraux peut être pire à bien des sujets.

Les étudiants et la CEQ

"Les relations entre les associations étudiantes et la CEQ, selon M. Robert Gaulin, ont peu évolué, elles auraient surtout platiné. La CEQ entend continuer l'aide aux associations étudiantes et le dialogue tant avec l'ANEQ que le RAEU. La CEQ a d'ailleurs invité l'ANEQ à participer au comité de coordination des dernières négociations (CICN) "parce que les étudiants doivent être en position de vivre avec les professeurs les enjeux de la négociation."

(1) Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economique

Ministre

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antrevue, M. Laurin a tenu à souligner que les critères d'admissibilité aux prêts et bourses demeurent les mêmes, malgré les coupures. Donc, s'il s'avérait que les emplois d'été étaient moins favorables que ce qui a été prévu, les dépenses d'aide financière pourraient être supérieures aux prévisions. Le gouvernement aurait alors sous-budgétisé ce poste. Laurin affirmé que le budget des prêts et bourses est en quelque sorte un bar "open", sans limite.

Une autre mesure qui a été mise en vigueur par le P.Q. est la réduction du prêt à la fin des études d'un montant équivalent à 25% des bourses reçues.

Toutefois, si on consulte les prévisions d'aide financière pour cette année, on remarque une augmentation du montant consacré aux prêts et une diminution radicale du montant consacré aux bourses. Dans l'ensemble, le budget des prêts-bourses diminuera de \$9 millions.

Mouvement étudiant...

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précédé la campagne électorale au cours desquels il y a eu de belles déclarations. "Mais on attend encore les applications concrètes de ces belles déclarations".

Enfin, l'ANEQ et le RAEU sont loin d'apprécier les coupures de budget dans l'éducation. Ces coupures affectent tant l'accessibilité à l'éducation (réduction des prêts-bourses, etc.) que la qualité de l'enseignement (par exemple, réduction des heures d'ouverture des bibliothèques dans certaines institutions).

Aucun appel aux partis politiques

L'ANEQ et le RAEU n'appellent aucun parti politique au cours de la campagne. Ils entendent toutefois intervenir activement pour faire connaître leurs positions et forcer les candidats à prendre des positions. L'ANEQ entend intervenir surtout sur le Projet de règlement d'études collégiales (PREC) et sur les réductions des prêts-bourses. Le RAEU de son côté travaille présentement à élaborer ses positions.(1)

L'avenir de l'éducation et de la situation des étudiant(e)s suite aux élections? "Sombre", dit l'ANEQ, quel que soit le parti au pouvoir. Entre autres, il semble déjà acquis que le PREC sera mis en application, que ce soit par le PQ ou le Parti libéral. Il semble même possible que celui-ci soit adopté au milieu de l'été, au moment où les principaux intéressés ne seront pas là...

(1) Voir notre article dans les pages de cette édition.

PCO...

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Mais quel sera le salaire de ces nouveaux travailleurs? Quelle sera leur possibilité de mobilité? Le PREC, c'est l'exemple le plus clair de comment en temps de crise l'école sert encore plus les besoins et les aspirations de la bourgeoisie et non celles du peuple.

Etes-vous pour la reconnaissance des associations étudiantes tant au niveau local que national?

Il faut que les associations étudiantes soient reconnues car elles sont des instruments qui sont nécessaires et fondamentaux pour élargir le droit à l'éducation. Actuellement, le gouvernement tente de désorganiser les associations étudiantes afin qu'il n'y ait plus de riposte à ses projets, à ses attaques. Alors, il faut défendre fermement le droit d'association, pour le respect des droits démocratiques. Aussi nous soutenons toujours la lutte de Bruno-Guy Héroux car son cas sera un précédent. Quels seront ses successeurs?

Etes-vous pour une charte des droits des étudiants, est-ce que vous croyez que cela améliorera la condition des étudiants?

Nous ne sommes pas contre des législations ou des lois ou des réformes mais ce n'est pas ça le remède miracle. Le seul moyen d'avoir des gains c'est la mobilisation qu'on fait. Il ne faut pas faire croire que l'on n'aura pas besoin de se mobiliser pour avoir cette charte que le PQ ou les libéraux vont nous donner. Il va falloir, même si l'on a une charte, continuer d'éduquer les étudiants, de se mobiliser.

Qu'est-ce qui est le plus important pour obtenir des gains: un papier ou la conscience du monde? La charte des droits ne devrait pas être la préoccupation principale. Ce qui devrait être principal, c'est la lutte contre les coupures de budget et contre la répression. Le charte n'est donc pas la question la plus urgente à débattre actuellement.

RAEU:

Démystifier la publicité électorale

par Francine Hébert

Le regroupement des Associations Étudiantes Universitaires du Québec (RAEU) émettait le 23 mars dernier un communiqué de presse visant à "démystifier" la publicité électorale concernant les prêts et bourses.

Depuis le début de la campagne, le Parti québécois a annoncé plusieurs mesures qui sont sensées améliorer le système d'aide financière. Il a été déclaré premièrement que les finissant(e)s qui n'auraient pas d'emploi six mois après la fin de leurs études devraient remplir (de trois mois en trois mois) un formulaire attestant leur incapacité à rembourser les prêts qu'ils ont contractés, reportant ainsi à plus tard le remboursement.

Cette mesure qui semble positive au départ est cependant assortie de neuf conditions qui limitent beaucoup sa portée réelle. Soulignons d'abord qu'une personne qui s'est prévalu de cette mesure et qui retombe en chômage après quelques semaines ou quelques mois n'est plus éligible à une extension de remboursement.

De plus, une personne en chômage qui fait du travail bénévole afin d'acquiescer de l'expérience ne peut pas bénéficier de cette mesure. Enfin, toute personne gagnant au moins \$112 par mois (équivalent du plancher d'aide

sociale) ou dont le conjoint gagne cette somme ne peut profiter d'une extension de remboursement.

Le gouvernement sortant a également annoncé que les finissant(e)s qui se trouvent un emploi obtiendraient une diminution de leurs dettes égale à 25% des bourses reçues au cours de leurs études. Etant donné que moins de 20% des étudiant(e)s de niveau collégial et universitaire reçoivent des bourses convenables, cela signifie que moins de 20% des étudiants vont bénéficier de cette mesure, à condition bien sûr de se trouver un emploi.

D'après le RAEU, il s'agit là d'une mesure visant à inciter les jeunes à travailler, punissant du même coup ceux et celles qui n'ont pas pu trouver des emplois qui d'ailleurs n'existent pas. Cette mesure qui réduit l'endettement pour une minorité est lourdement contrebalancée par une autre qui provoquera une hausse de l'endettement pour chaque bénéficiaire des prêts et bourses. En effet, le gouvernement se propose d'augmenter les prêts et de diminuer les bourses.

Comme Lévesque le disait lors de sa visite à McGill, les sommes allouées aux étudiant(e)s sous forme de prêts et bourses ont augmenté d'environ 80% depuis cinq ans. Mais pour connaître

l'augmentation réelle, il faut tenir compte de trois faits: a) 40% de cette hausse est dû à l'inflation b) une partie est due à l'augmentation de la clientèle scolaire c) la hausse réelle qui a été accordée a été surtout consacrée à une baisse des taux d'intérêt sur les prêts, diminuant légèrement l'endettement mais n'accroissant pas l'aide réelle.

Plusieurs lacunes fondamentales existent dans le système des prêts et bourses actuel. Seulement 40% des étudiants de niveau post-secondaire sont éligibles à l'aide financière. Les 60% d'étudiants qui se voient refuser des prêts et bourses sont pour la plupart considérés "dépendants" de leurs parents. Pour être considéré indépendant, un individu doit être marié, ou avoir complété 90 crédits, ou avoir été sur le marché du travail 24 mois consécutifs, avoir un enfant à sa charge ou encore étudier loin de la résidence de ses parents. Si l'étudiant(e) ne répond à aucune de ces conditions et que le revenu des parents est suffisant, l'étudiant(e) n'est pas éligible, peu importe si ses parents ne lui donnent pas d'argent ou qu'il n'habite plus avec eux.

En outre, lors du calcul du revenu des étudiants, on assume que chacun(e) a gagné environ \$2000 durant l'été, même si ce n'est pas le cas, ce

qui est très possible si on considère les possibilités d'emplois d'été.

Le RAEU constate que ni le Parti Québécois, ni le parti Libéral (dont les promesses à ce sujet sont assez floues) n'offrent de solution valable et concrète aux problèmes financiers des étudiant(e)s.

Les statistiques montrent clairement que les jeunes provenant de milieux favorisés ont davantage accès à l'éducation supérieure. Afin que le droit à l'éducation devienne une réalité pour tous/toutes, il est indispensable que les règles d'attribution des prêts et



Quant à l'Union Nationale, M. Roch Lasalle disait au début de la campagne qu'il se contenterait de réaliser les promesses de ses adversaires, si elles sont raisonnables... Rien à espérer de ce côté non plus.

bourses soient élargies. On se rappelle que le Parti Québécois, durant ses beaux jours dans l'opposition, allait même jusqu'à parler de gratuité scolaire à tous les niveaux. Les temps changent...

PQ making grab for anglo vote

by Harold Koblitz

Whether the anglophone community has accepted its minority status, and whether the Parti Québécois has become a party for all Quebecers, will be seen next Monday when Quebecers go to the polls to elect a new government.

Aside from the fact that the PQ has decided to bury the concept of sovereignty-association, what distinguishes this election is the degree of attention the PQ is focusing on Quebec's anglophone minority. For the first time, the Parti Québécois is running seven anglophone candidates, at least one of whom has a fair chance of being elected.

So far, the PQ's experiment has met with mixed response. Francophone members of the PQ have given a warm reception to the party's anglo candidates at party rallies, but the anglophone community hasn't gone overboard in welcoming the mavericks.

Will this new policy succeed? Are Quebec anglos ready to accept that their electoral choice can be made on the basis of which party can form the best government?

Yes, says Henry Milner, Parti Québécois candidate in Westmount and a political science teacher at Vanier

College.

"There are two powerful sentiments operating amongst the majority of Quebec's anglophone community; a sentiment to adapt to the French fact and a sentiment to go back to the good old days. All anglophones feel both ways to some extent; events and their interpretation tends to bring out one or the other at any one time," he said.

Milner feels that the "good old days" sentiment is still a fairly powerful current in the anglophone community, and blames its existence to a large extent on the way anglophones receive their information.

"There's no question the electronic media has been trying to supply the separatist scare in everything they do. To a certain extent there's been an effort to scare people, to say, 'what this really means is an attack on you as a minority,'" he says.

However, Milner feels that anglophones have begun to accept the French fact in Quebec and will increasingly come to perceive the PQ as a viable electoral option.

Certainly the events of the last five years bear out Milner's hypothesis. Most anglo Quebecers particularly the young, realize that no matter who gets elected, French will remain Quebec's official

language. It is, however, questionable whether most anglophones will perceive good government as the only issue in the campaign.

Nevertheless, PQ candidates in other anglophone ridings feel they are making gains and anglos are beginning to perceive themselves as Quebec voters and not just as members of a minority.

Don Wayne, the PQ candidate in the West Island riding of Jacques Cartier, is typical of the PQ's new breed of anglo candidates. A consulting engineer, Wayne fits perfectly into the PQ's technocrat milieu except for one thing — he's running his campaign completely in English.

"The only way to communicate is to go talk to people — you're not going to persuade many people in an anglophone riding if you go around talking in a language that many of its members don't understand," he says.

Wayne says the PQ has accepted the fact that a fair-sized number of anglophones, for reasons entirely beyond their control, never learned to speak French.

"Most people have accepted that Quebec is French, and great roads have been taken by anglophones to learn the language. Unfortunately, that doesn't do well enough for

people of my parents' age...many people, unfortunately, didn't learn to speak French, it's likely that they won't, and they shouldn't be blamed for it."

Wayne's stance on the language issue does not conform with the public stereotype of the typical péquiste; so it's hard to tell how well his message is getting across to the public.

Wayne says that most of the people he's spoken to claim the economy is their primary concern, which is easy to understand in a riding with an economy based primarily on a dying economic entity — the Dorval airport.

As such, Jacques Cartier makes an excellent laboratory to test anglophone perceptions of PQ's economic policy, which calls for incentive programs to the high-technology and aerospace sectors, both of which are centred around the West Island.

"Thirteen thousand jobs are tied to that airport — something's got to be done about it and we're the ones doing it. We're going to build a research and development centre for aerospace research and subsidize technological development to revitalize the area," says Wayne.

Economic issues also figure prominently in the campaigns

of several anglo candidates.

Judy Scott, PQ candidate in Laval's Chomedey riding, says voters are mainly concerned with the economy and local issues; municipal services, taxes and transportation. She feels Quebec anglophones should reject arguments that the PQ is out to persecute them and make their decision on the basis of which party will best serve their interests.

"The anglophone community has to realize that the PQ has not run on a platform of intimidation. It's kept its promises, done everything it set out to do, and four years later we're (the anglophone community) still alive."

Scott, marketing manager for an insurance voter, says anglophones should unite with the Quebec majority to keep Quebec strong. And, she says, voters she's spoken to haven't seemed prejudiced against the PQ.

"I do a lot of door to door work, and people seem to be happy to have an anglophone running with the PQ. I've received an excellent reception from everyone — even people who won't vote PQ because of its position on sovereignty-association says that I've been satisfied with the PQ's record in office."

It appears, though, that this continued on page 4 5

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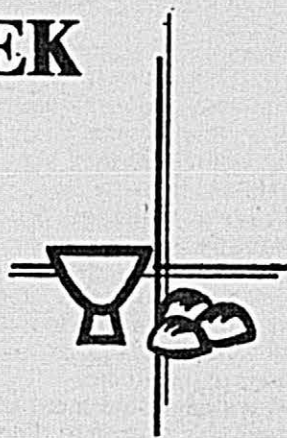
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 Haven for the Ultrabrite set on the
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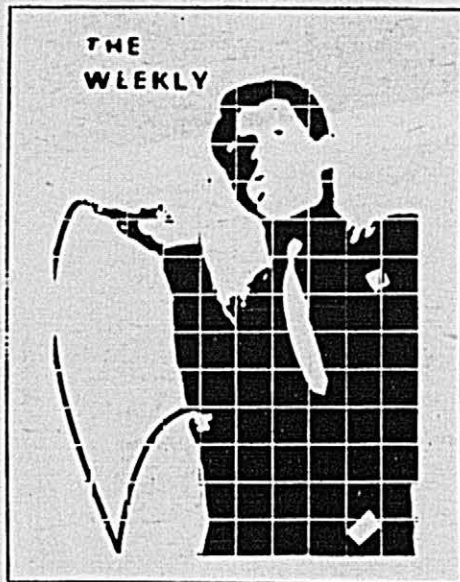
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Punk Reggae Party

Howard Druckman

Have you ever stopped to consider how seldom fresh influences are brought to bear on popular music? Rock'n'roll is limited by its very structure — three chords and a back-beat — so that it has become next to impossible to create something new. The lack of innovation within the context seems to have reached a high tide in the early seventies, with early innovators either dead (Hendrix, Jim Morrison, Brian Jones) or dying slow in the age of ennui (Dylan, the Stones). Hence the sudden and powerful emergence of reggae (a "hairy explosion," according to *Rolling Stone's* editors) in mid-seventies America.

The Harder They Come, a film about a street-tough ghetto kid who is number one on the pop charts and the public enemy list simultaneously, was released in America in 1972 and "broke" the phenomenon, as they say in the music industry. (Yes, Virginia, it is and industry.) Bob Marley, *Toots and the Maytals*, and Jimmy Cliff, being the slickest, and therefore the most commercially palatable reggae performers, rose to the forefront of the new music. (All three acts performed or toured in the US in 1975.) With this first mass exposure in America, reggae expanded its appeal from "obscure" to "cult" status, developing small but intent pockets of followers. These few went on to discover the cruder, and some would argue, "purer" sounds of such artists as *Burning Spear*, *I Roy*, and early *Heptones* and Peter Tosh. Soon after Eric Clapton's big score with "I Shot the Sheriff," other, even more inferior white-superstar versions of reggae began cropping up to the point where every pop or rock performer had the obligatory "reggae numbah" throwaway track on their new album. Hence *Led Zeppelin's* annoying "D'yer Maker," the *Stones'* ludicrous "Cherry Oh Baby," and Cher's pitiful cover of "Rivers of Babylon." As usual, white people stole and profited from black people's native music and culture in the same way the blues down to rock'n'roll: "Don't let your children listen to that savage, mind-warping race music!... Make 'em buy the white version!"

While reggae may not have

seriously warped too many minds, the rastafarianism at its core probably alienated more North Americans than were attracted by its mystique. Semi-intelligible interviews with Marley and Toots Hibbert, among others, suggested that the only common tenet of all those roly rastas was to smoke a lot of herb, a.k.a. ganja. In fact, this was probably the greatest attraction rasta belief held for the average American youth. All this stuff about Haile Selassie being God, and Marcus Garvey (a back-to-Africa Jamaican preacher of the 1920s and '30s) being a prophet, although fascinating and mysterious, got in the way of the beat, which was simple and direct.

The emphatic one-three beat (as opposed to the traditional two-four accent in rock'n'roll), and rhythm patterns that are any bassist's paradise provided a fresh musical stimulus in a musically hung-over America. For once, an "international success" didn't mean an American singer in England, or a British band in the States, or some Nordic progressive band conquering Europe, but the rapid growth of an African-based, Third World music in the Western world.

What is so ironic, aside from the aforementioned theft of the music, is that, like the blues in earlier times, this highly successful and profitable music was born of poverty and oppression. The



impoverished rural Jamaican, lured to Kingston and other urban centres on promises of steady work and money, inevitably found himself trapped dead-end in the ghetto. The story is identical

to that of the migration of blacks from the rural southern United States to the urban centres of the north in the first half of the 20th century. In both cases the dire circumstances lead to violence,

continued on page 32

Rastaman Vibrations

Rona Unrau

Rastafarians are often portrayed as the Jamaican version of peace-chanting, long-haired hippies whose sole aim in life is to get high. This view is totally misleading for although many similarities can be found between the two lifestyles, the differences are even greater. Rastafarianism is not only a political and social reaction but also a religion, a serious way of life, as proven by the length of its existence which has long passed the fad phase.

The roots of Rastafarianism can easily be traced, beginning in the 1920's when Jamaican evangelist Marcus Garvey travelled around, prophesizing the arrival of a black African king who would bring all blacks back to Ethiopia, their true home. A few years later, the first half of his prediction came true. In 1930, Lij Ras Tafari Makonnen, claimed to be a descendant of the biblical King David, was crowned Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia. Many Jamaicans, using supporting quotes from the Bible, believed him to be the manifestation of Jah (God) on earth and even his death did not cause doubts concerning his divine nature. He is believed to still be alive within every Rastafarian, the reason for their use of "I and I" when referring to themselves. Interestingly enough, his grave has never been found.

During Selassie's lifetime, other tenets of the religion were formed. Rastafarians call

themselves Black Israelites and are essentially Zionists, waiting for Babylon (Jamaica and the white system) to be destroyed so that they can return to their promised land. They are also pacifists, despise materialism, and isolate themselves from society by living communally (all three making the 60's Revolution seem sadly unoriginal).

Probably their most infamous practice is drug-taking. However, Rastas are not in the least debauched junkies. Instead they are very fastidious about their health, refusing to drink alcohol or take any drugs other than marijuana which they consider a sacred herb and not a drug. Another well-known characteristic is their dreadlocks, resulting from not "tampering with", i.e. combing their hair, believed to be a manifestation of Jah's glory.

Rastafarianism is not as severe and demanding as it sounds. Its relatively loose structure can be seen in *Rockers*, a 1977 Jamaican film by Ted Bafaloukos, which has just been released in Canada this year. The extremely simple plot (Rasta buys bike, Mafia steals it, Rasta gets revenge) may make it seem the *Rock n'Roll High School* of reggae but the film as a whole is not at all that inane. It provides a 'real' look at Rastafarian culture, showing the magnetism of their way of life as well as bringing conflicts between ideology and reality to the surface. Reggae

music is a vital part of Rastafarianism and plot is also subordinated to the musical soundtrack on which many big-name reggae artists such as Bunny Wailer and Peter Tosh appear, as well as classic songs such as Junior Murvin's *Police and Thieves*, made familiar by *The Clash*. Pay close attention to lyrics. Like the plot they are simple, but more or less define the essence of Rastafarianism. *He who seeks only vanity and no love for humanity shall fade away, fade away. He who checks for only wealth and not for his physical health shall fade away, fade away.*

Reggae did not always exist in the form it does today. It began in Jamaica as pure rhythm, bass and drums being the sole instruments. In the mid-sixties, ska, a blend of R & B and early Jamaican music, appeared on the scene. It had a fast tempo but the heavy emphasis on instrumentation remained. The second major trend was rock steady, in which the tempo was slowed down and vocalists became more prominent. Reggae is the latest stage of this evolution, in which rhythm remains a focal point but musical sophistication has increased. Since the majority of reggae singers are Rastafarians, reggae has become a means of spreading their message and lyrics have therefore jumped to a greater importance.

For anyone who receives Rasta vibrations from *Rockers* (playing at Cinema V later this

month), there are four reggae stores in Montreal worth checking out: *Funky Hut* (737-3988), *Lions Record Centre* (733-4250), *Stretch Record Center* (933-9359), and *T.J.'s* (484-5122). Be forewarned that these are not your conventional *Sam the Record Man's*, with ten copies of each album waiting to be bought. Since they are Jamaican imports, it is best to call around to find a particular album. Another distinctive feature of these stores is that they will gladly play any album for a prospective customer, which can prevent many wasted dollars and subsequent groans of pain.

The reggae scene in Montreal is not very consistent. Occasionally, a club may bring in someone renowned such as Leroy Sibbles, but unfortunately it doesn't occur too frequently. At *L'Annexe*, however, Michael Sarazen (CFRM Radio McGill D.J.) holds a reggae show on Monday and Wednesday nights which even rated Tommy Schnurmacher's column, for all it's worth.

Reggae will have an important role in the eighties. Witness already its influence on *The Police*, Valerie Lagrange, and many other musicians. But besides the religious and cultural aspects of it, reggae is basically good music that is irresistible to dance to. For that reason alone, it is worth getting to know.

Montreal

NEIGHBOURHOODS



Erika Rosenfeld

I've often wondered whether it is possible to write a recipe for neighborhoods. If urban planners had to spend an obligatory year at cooking school, could they learn the secret recipe that makes a neighborhood live? God had it comparatively easy — all he had to do was create one man. City planners have to create whole communities.

Towns can be built virtually overnight, but a neighborhood is like a forest. It evolves through time, gradually, continuously, often imperceptibly. It begins with hardy pioneer communities, often immigrant ones, which colonize an area characterized by poor living conditions. As conditions improve, colonization increases. These early successional communities modify the environment enough to allow more demanding species such as students and artists to invade the area and eventually crowd out the pioneers. The changes wrought by the students, artists, actors, and other socially mobile marginals, render the neighborhood ripe for its final invaders — the professional white-collar class, who eventually become the permanent occupants of the site. Such a stable climax community is Outremont.

There are many differences between cities and neighborhoods. Suffice it to focus on a few examples. Fermont, a mining town in northern Quebec, was built virtually overnight. After the discovery of iron ore on Mt. Wright, steel girders and cement were flown in to the prospective site and a huge concrete structure fondly referred to as "the wall" was constructed. The wall was equipped with all the conveniences that modern civilization and technology could offer. There were hundreds of sunny apartments with hardwood floors, schools, gymnasiums, auditoriums, a swimming pool, a skating rink, a bowling alley, a movie theater, a radio station, a supermarket, boutiques and department stores, a bar (of course), and even an art gallery. The people were flown in to inhabit the town, run it, work the mines, and raise families. I visited Fermont about ten years after its inception. Beneath the tiny aircraft that carried me there the landscape slipped irretrievably by. Everblack forests and frozen lakes, three hundred miles of black and white. When the pilot announced our landing, I looked out the window at what was supposed to be a town. Reportedly people lived there but something was definitely missing. Something that isn't inherent in steel girders and concrete blocks. As a community, Fermont was a failure. I think it had something to do with vibes. There weren't any.

Unlike Fermont, Toronto wasn't built in a day, but until thirty-five years ago it might as well have been. It was well groomed but unequivocally boring. Restaurants featured meat and potatoes and few people had ever heard of pizza. There was one theatre



and a handful of cinemas. Nearly everyone was of British or Irish descent.

After World War II things really began to change. First came the Jews and with them came bakeries, fish markets and delicatessens. In the fifties the Hungarians brought coffee houses to Toronto. These immigrants were followed by the Italians, hence the appearance of fruit markets; the Chinese, more fruit markets and restaurants; and finally, the West and East Indians moved in.

In the language of ecological succession, the Jewish sector in Toronto was adopted by the Portuguese and Italians as the Jews pushed north. The West Indians took over the Italian territory as the Italians climbed socially to join the Jews, establishing wealthy climax communities comparable to Montreal's Westmount and Hampstead.

By the mid-sixties, Toronto was starting to become a little more interesting; at least it was edible. The major change came in the late sixties and early seventies when the American draft dodgers began to make their presence felt. Tiny underground theatres began to appear, as did galleries, bookstores and vegetarian restaurants. Soon natural food co-ops and folk clubs opened. International cinemas that showed undubbed foreign films and repertory cinemas flourished. When, at last in the mid-seventies the whole downtown sector was given a face lift and sidewalks were rebuilt to accommodate wheelchairs, Toronto had become truly civilized.

Some people might think that becoming civilized is the most noble goal to which any city can aspire.

Torontonians certainly would agree and, as a native Torontonian, I confess to feeling a twinge of self-righteousness everytime I have to wait twenty-five minutes for the Parc Avenue or St. Laurent bus, or wade through piles of rotting vegetables or desecrated garbage bags on my way down St. Urbain.

Nevertheless, downtown Montreal, and in particular "the Main," succeeds as a community in a way that no other Canadian city ever has. Is it perverted to say that garbage and dog poo lend something positive to a neighborhood? Surely an urban planner would have me locked up for asking such a question! In Outremont it is illegal for dogs to defecate in public. The streets are daily scrubbed with rosewater and little men stand poised on street corners with paper picks in hand waiting for an unsuspecting candybar wrapper to sully the pavement.

On the Main, half-eaten and discarded sandwiches defile the sidewalks and parasite-ridden pigeons have taken over the balconies and eavestroughing of the chic St. Lawrence backstreets. Tomcats prowl the alleyways in search of kittens in heat, while a lovely Indian housewife, in a gold and white woven sari, whitewashes her second-story balcony till it glistens in the sunlight that has not forgotten Bagg Street.

Around the corner, a curious array of people file out of a loft apartment. The first of its kind in Montreal, this type of lodging threatens to become increasingly popular among the cheap St. Urbain jet set. Among the jet setters are an unlikely group of students who call themselves "Loose Ends." They roam the streets in long Indian nightgowns, bathrobes,

housecoats, pyjamas, top hats and tails and other inappropriate garments as the mood calls for. They can be seen hobnobbing with actors, artists, poets and even grad students at all-night parties held in the chic Soho-like district of the Main.

On an average Sunday morning in early spring, while residents of Outremont are sipping coffee and leafing through the *Sunday Times*, the Main marginals launch champagne corks across Marie-Anne Avenue and sit down to a communal breakfast of bagels, cream cheese, lox and strawberries. An indignant bystander might ask, "Are they oblivious to the dog poo and pigeonshit and the garbage in the street below? Are they resigned to remain in a neighborhood filled with poverty and squalor like the Portuguese families next door?" But the question does not address the real issue. Students and actors make the neighborhood trendy. Soon they will be joined by more students who will convert more warehouse lofts into apartments thereby raising the property values and squeezing out the immigrant families.

Thus champagne and strawberries on St. Urbain signals the end of one neighborhood and the beginning of another — characterized by trendy loft apartments and inhabited by upwardly mobile professionals.

Of course it will take a while for the transition to complete itself and, indeed, the Main will never be a carbon copy of Westmount. But someday it is apt to become a stable climax community and bag ladies and pigeons will have to find another neighborhood to build.

THE
WEEKLY

The View from the South Shore

Eleanor Caufield

Le Dernier Métro is not only the title of François Truffaut's latest film, it is also the byword for a large population of South Shore citizens enjoying Montreal nightlife. Montreal and the South Shore are connected by the yellow line on the metro maps. Were this line and the Victoria, Champlain and Jacques Cartier bridges to be blown up, life as they know it would cease to exist.

Some people on the South Shore live in the "cities" of Longueuil, Brossard, Greenfield Park, St. Lambert, and St. Hubert. Others live in such far-flung sections of the empire as St. Jean, Beloeil, St. Bruno and Candiac. There is little to say about the inhabitants of these areas. Some contact has been made by anthropologists, but there remains much to be studied about these backward peoples.

A brief resumé of the major "cities"
Longueuil

Longueuil's only claim to fame is that it is the fourth largest city in Quebec and houses the South Shore's only metro station. With it, Longueuil's city council could conceivably hold the rest of the scheming suburbs for ransom. René Lévesque is also held at bay by this community of angry separatists. His constituency lies in the heart of Longueuil and for services rendered he is building them a hospital. That's Hospital No. 2 for the South Shore.

Brossard

Brossard is sub-divided into sections labelled by letters of the alphabet. Thus, someone who lives in Brossard may tell you, for example, that they live in "P" section. I got lost in Brossard once.

Greenfield Park

Greenfield Park is the most flamboyant of South Shore cities. It has massive Canada Day celebrations with Roger Doucet, an anti-commie for a

mayor, and a poodle-strangling cop. If you look carefully enough through the older section of the Park you will find lawns with flamingos and jockeys on them.

St. Lambert

Let's not mince words. RICH people live in St. Lambert. Lawn flamingos are replaced by tasteful, sedate oak trees and strict zoning laws. Don't be fooled by the outer ring of homes in the \$120,000 range. They exist solely to fool the people of Greenfield Park into thinking they are not better than they are.

St. Hubert

St. Hubert is known for having swallowed wholesale one of the older little towns of *la rive Sud*. Certain former residents of LaFleche would roll over in their graves to know LaFleche is now part of St. Hubert. They had enough problems adjusting to the name change from Mackayville to LaFleche.

History

This history of the South Shore is one of expansion and change. It has grown from a place which used to be awash with fields, trees and ditches to a place where real estate developers have squeezed pre-fabs and apartments buildings into every square inch of space.

The advantages of this change have been few. One remarkable one is the CTRSM transit system. Older (over 16) residents are often eager to recall the memory of the old Chambly County buses. These orange menaces were for quite a time the only form of public transportation on the South Shore. Most residents counted themselves lucky to get one with a functioning motor and brakes. There were, however, advantages to these buses. Being able to watch the roadway pass by through the hole in the floor entertained many a citizen. And the black smoke pouring from the exhaust allowed anyone to measure the extent

of pollution without benefit of costly pollution measuring devices.

Favorite Pastimes

Little kids

When spring comes little kids pull out the roller skates, the bikes, and the skateboards. South Shore streets are generally safe enough for these pastimes. Other little kids will play tag and hide 'n' go seek in each other's back yards, skipping rope, and wade in backyard pools. There are plenty of parks and pools for little tykes to spend the summers in.

Adolescents

The favorite pastimes of adolescents are hanging around shopping malls and going to Montreal. The second is self-explanatory; the first has puzzled psychologists for years. Hanging around shopping malls usually begins when one adolescent says to another, "Let's go hang around Miracle Mart / Horizon / Champlain Mall." There, adolescents gawk at things and shoplift. This phase quickly passes, and adolescents go on to either spending time in Montreal or selling drugs.

Adults

South Shore adults go to church on Sundays, repair their homes, and take their kids to the park. Often whole families can be seen riding bicycles together on Sunday afternoons. On Saturdays adults mow the law, or in winter, shovel the driveway.

Tourist spots

Macdonald Cartier and André Laurendeau high schools: If the visiting tourist is lucky, s/he may see a few hundred students from each school beat each other up in a race riot.

Greenfield Park police department: You will probably have to wait six months, but by that time the famous poodle-strangling cop should be back on duty. Be careful not to allude to

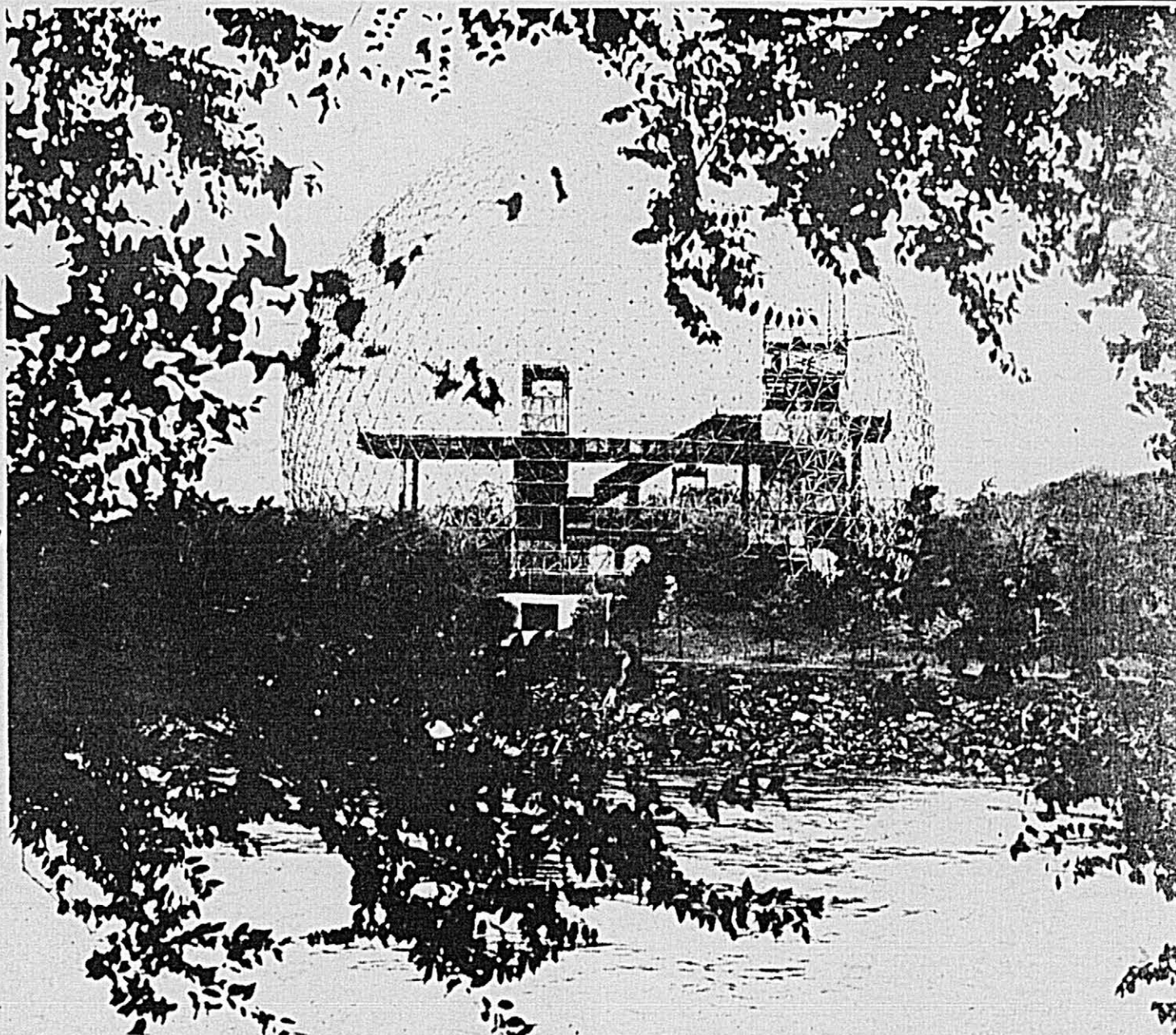
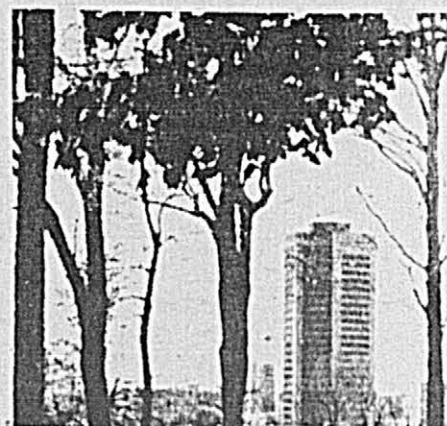
this when visiting as they are very sensitive. Greenfield Park cops are primarily known for finding stolen bicycles.

Riverside Drive: The view features the St. Lawrence River, Ile Ste-Helene, and a spectacular Montreal skyline on one side, and bourgeois semi-mansions with sprawling lawns on the other. If you walk far enough along you will encounter the Marsil Museum recently built courtesy of a corporate donation from Pratt and Whitney.

Longueuil metro-CTRSM terminus: The sight of dozens of buses parked bumper to bumper combined with thousands of transit users who have just found out the busdrivers are on another wildcat strike just can't be beat.

Advantages of living on the South Shore

The South Shore may not have the offerings of Montreal, but then again its residents can have their cake and eat it in a safe place. Montreal is a bus and metro ride away, and then people can retire back to safe, clean, and quiet streets. Even with greedy real estate developers there are still plenty of green spots and trees and fresh air. It's no wonder Bicycle Bob and his crew want to be able to transport bicycles by metro to the South Shore.



Côte's Complaint

Brahm Pascal

Oh Patinkin! Fruit grew in their refrigerator and sporting goods dropped from their trees!

—Philip Roth, *Goodbye, Columbus*

The bourgeoisie, historically, has played a most revolutionary part.

—Marx and Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*

Every summer they choose not to descend on Cote Saint-Luc. The teeming Japanese and their Nikon fusillades; the Winnebago armies fresh from campaigns in Yellowstone and Yosemite; the bronze elusive beautiful people, all do not care to see or be seen in Cote Saint-Luc.

Perhaps they look askance at all this bedroom suburb of 30,000 has to offer:

- Ranking with Haight and Ashbury, Broadway and 42nd is Cavendish and Kildare.

- Not one hotel, motel, hostel, kiosk or decent doorway.

- Not one watering hole.

- Two restaurants of note: *Delly Boys* on Westminster near Cote Saint-Luc Road for excellent smoked meat; and the place where all Cote Saint-Lucers are seen after bowling league, after a deal, and after preening in front of a mirror for three hours — *Pumpernik's* in the Cavendish Mall.

- No outdoor cafés.

- Natives who treat visitors with the same courtesy they would extend to Palestinian exchange students.

- No architectural wonders, although the city fathers are proud of the largest ultra-modern railway yard in Canada, a mess of wire and tracks which looks like it could use a good dusting.

- Although the city boasts one library in the Cote Saint-Luc Shopping Center and plans another one, the intellectual life of this suburb has its focal point every Saturday night in booth six at the aforementioned *Pumpernik's*.

Yet there is so much more to Cote Saint-Luc than any travel agent could know. Nowhere else is it more important to understand the emotional core of a city, its spiritual glue-all:

Cote Saint-Luc is not as tangible as the Lacoste alligator — it is a state of mind, a system of beliefs, a social ethos.

Let's take a historical perspective. It was a resident of Cote Saint-Luc, the late Sophie Wollock, who laid claim to inflicting Pierre Trudeau on the rest of Canada (she nominated Trudeau at the D'Arcy McGee Liberal caucus fourteen years ago). In the 1979 provincial by-election in D'Arcy McGee, the Parti Quebecois candidate was shut out in ten Cote Saint-Luc polling stations and received approximately twenty votes at the other city stations. In provincial income evaluations throughout the 1970s Cote Saint-Luc has risen consistently in income per family and is now listed sixth in Quebec. The city itself is rich and getting richer; it is estimated that the population will rise by 10,000 to 40,000 by 1984 thanks to the condominiums filling in the city's final frontier in the north sector. And in a recent bid to exploit the land resources of neighboring Hampstead, the forces of economic progress at Cote Saint-Luc City Hall were rebuffed with their plans for a condo colony.

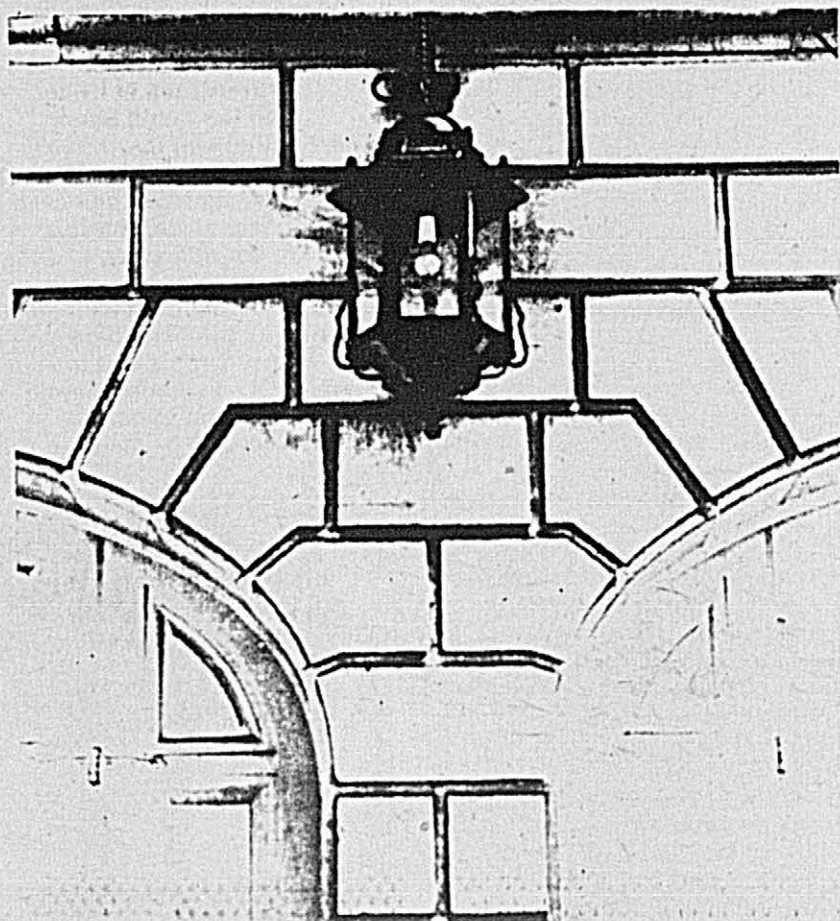
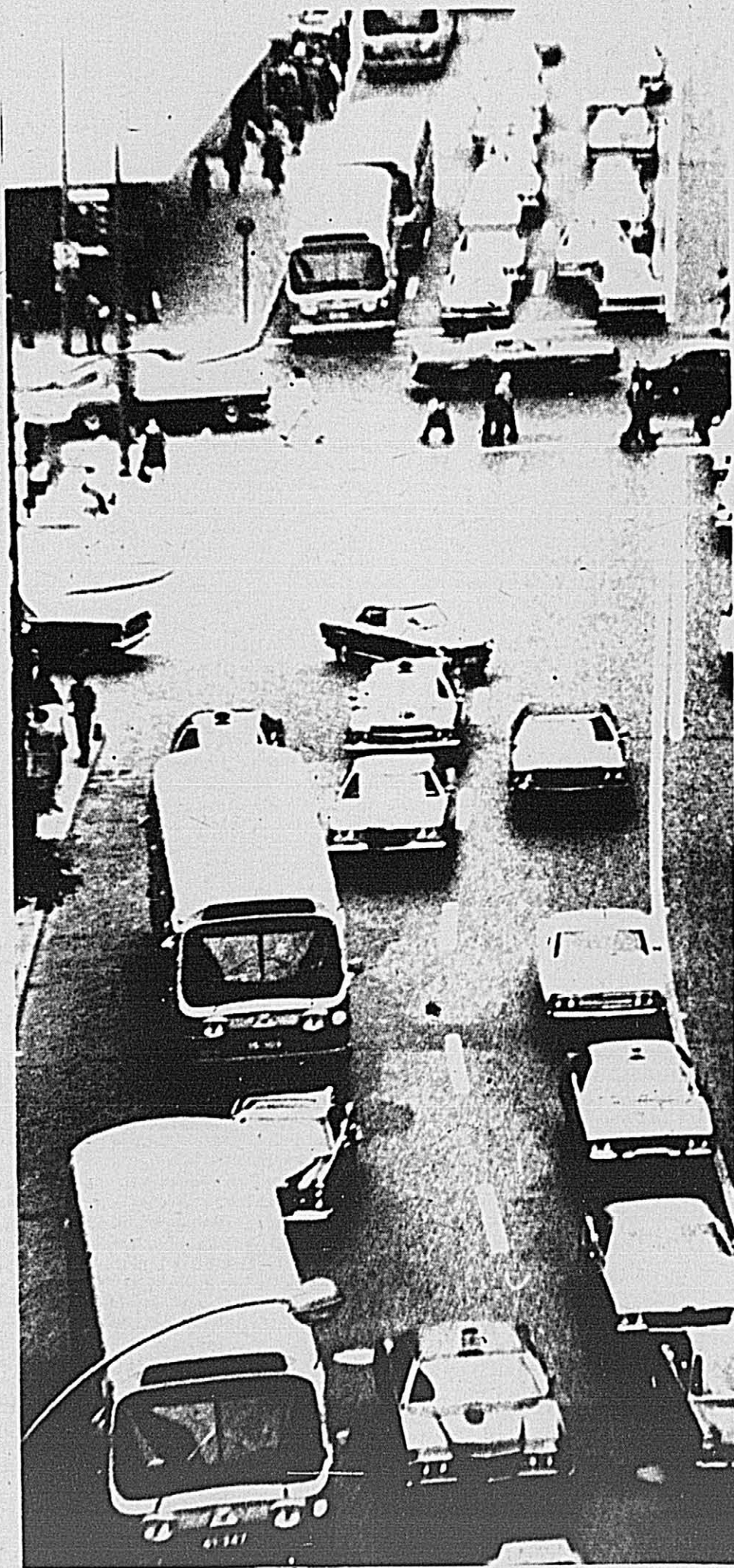
They have everything yet they have nothing. Wagar High School — dealer showroom, dressing room, *salle d'haute couture*, and occasionally the PSBGM academic beachhead in the suburb — churns out the Gucci, Pucci and Fiorucci adolescents who patrol such social proving grounds as the Cavendish Mall, or "Mecca." In a community as specious as Cote Saint-Luc it is no wonder that the shopping center, the town square of the fifties, can become its spiritual source. Outsiders can reach the Mall via the 161 bus west, travelling along Fleet then to Kildare. The cognoscenti reach the Mall via Trans Am, although the Fiat X-19 is gaining currency.

Although many would think different, this bedroom backwater is merely another redundancy in the genre. From its rural beginnings — Cote Saint-Luc was mostly weeds and trees less than twenty years ago — the area matured as the apocryphal home of the largest Jewish community

per square foot area outside Jerusalem. Note these curios: Arthur Zygelmbaum Park, named after a hero of the Jewish resistance in WWII, and Shalom Road.

Speaking as the uncle of a one-and-a-half-year-old who was born with streaked hair, and spits with panache on his muskrat coat; another five-year-old who is quite the dandy in his Geoffrey Beene blazer, Calvin Klein jeans and Dingo boots, both since departed their birthplace, I have seen the future of Cote Saint-Luc and it is Dollard-des-Ormeaux.

THE WEEKLY



THE
WEEKLY

Voyage : A Dialectic

Robert Conrath

This piece has been a long time coming. Coagulating. Undergoing a metamorphosis. Its been sweated out. Excreted. Eaten and then thrown up a hundred times. I've carried it in my belly for nine arduous months. I'm giving birth to it now. It glimpses the first few rays of an unspoiled sunlight. It hurls a superhuman cry. It bleeds. And then it begins walking, thumbing, crawling, running, trudging the dusty, painful and horrifying paths of the world. It crisscrosses every continent a hundred times. It breathes in an absorbs the odours, perfumes and rancid corpses of a hundred million people. It makes love to them, cherishes them, wrestles them and then holds them tenderly in its arms as the last few strokes of sun descend upon a shanty town, a few straw huts assembled in disarray, a casbah, a slum to beat all slums, a pile of rags where some weatherbeaten soul drags at his cocaine cigarette. It's my dialectic of voyage.

Rousseau once said that to know the true nature of a country it is necessary to go down amongst the lower classes. The way of life of the rich is the same almost everywhere. Poverty breeds disease, death, filth. But poverty also breeds love.

A peasant slices the last stalk of corn with his rusty sickle. He leaves the fields. The sun has retreated. His fatigue is unbearable. He scrambles home to a pathetic bowl of rice, and plate of crutty tacos. A bottle of chicha or saki or a savoury bowl of hashich. The peasant pulls out his flute, his sagging bongos, his reed whistle, his warped banjo, his rattle, his castanets. His voice. Skirts whirl, the bottle is passed around, tales are spun one on top of the other, kissing and hugging, all that pain and sorrow, all that pent up emotion is let out of those poor hardened and bloated bodies. But who sees it? Who cares but my little dialectic of voyage and a few other well worn souls? Who can see it when suave hotels, Eurail passes, three course meals and discotheques, folklore pageants at the Ritz, window shopping, cameras and thirty-six rolls of film, a pocket brimming with credit cards and travellers checks and a knapsack complete with Ban, Roloids (for those spicy Rayban sunglasses and the International Herald Tribune. Who's winning back home? Why haven't my sheets been changed? Where in the hell is the toilet paper? Why haven't my sheets been changed? Where in the hell is the toilet paper? This stinks. That stinks. It's all so dirty.

People don't voyage, they take vacations. They make stopovers. Hops. Bounds. They oggle, goggle and flirt. Then they're gone. Empty wrappers. Camera lenses. People take half their wardrobe, glance rather disdainfully at the natives. Then they're gone again. And what have they seen? A bit of color? A bit of pomp? Ou est? Donde esta? It all blends into a neat compact little souvenir, a foldout memory they can show friends when they have at last attained civilization. Back Home.

Let my dialectic of voyage explain. He's been on and off the road for years now. (He's not pretentious; please don't get that idea as you read this) He leaves with a small leather sack. Enough room for a book, a sleepworn down to a thin shred of leather. His cloth jacket shows scars. He leaves alone or with a friend. His thumb is held high. No deadlines. No dates or months. Just the rising and falling of the sun, moon, and thirtysix million stars. Or more. He spent one night counting them cut in the desert. A smouldering fire in the sand, a smouldering joint in his hand, he decided to count the stars. The Indians do it sometimes.

Once in Tangers he ran into some friendly enough looking Moroccans. Ramadan was on. It was excruciatingly hot. He followed them home. No other place to sleep. The next day they had disappeared. And so had his remaining money. He begged, sold his jeans, stole from the market, scrounged in the wastebaskets, made two futile trips to the consulate of his country (consulates are anything but helpful.) Luck was down. Really down. Constipation. Raging thirst. No food for three days. And then a stroke of luck befell upon him. A fellow traveller, an Italian, lent him money on good faith. Just enough for a ticket out. And once home? Disgust. He tossed and turned in a silk mattress. Couldn't down a plateful of hamburgers, or accept the rigid structure of the minute hand. It went around and around. Like the sun. But it seemed unnatural, it represented eternal order, the locking of locks, the turning of keys.

And he was off again to the bowels of the earth. To the places where money wouldn't cover the palpitating beat of a million wretched beautiful hearts with a cellophane wrapper. Where men lived like men because they couldn't afford to live otherwise.

Think twice before you leave this summer. Are you breathing with the rhythm of the real people? Or are you just holding your breath for two months?

Travel

Student Travel Services

Louise Haberl

Whether it's nobler to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous do-it-yourself travel planning, or to leave everything to a travel agency. For those who have nothing more pressing to do this summer than travel, that is the question.

Making arrangements to travel in Europe, Asia, or Africa can be accomplished alone if you are familiar with airfare structures and if you have a reasonable idea of your itinerary. The exorbitant prices for both air and land travel, however, make it worth considering booking through a travel agency.

While some organizations so purpose seems to be making vast amounts of money of inexperienced travellers (second honeymoon types are good examples), there are a number of student-oriented agencies that can offer good advice and the occasional bargain.

For both first-time and experienced travellers, Canadian University Travel Service (CUTS) is a well of information. CUTS is owned by the Association of Student Councils (AOSC) and is entirely student-run. This means that CUTS is able to obtain discounts in a number of areas (most notably airfare) that are not available to other travel agencies.

In keeping with their motto that they "won't be undersold", they offer Montreal to London return fares starting at \$489.00, which appears to be the cheapest available commercial price.

Like other services having to submit to Canadian airfare price regulations, however, cuts' \$489 fare is not without qualifications. The price depends on such obscure and boring conditions as minimum and maximum stays, advanced booking, departure dates, and departure tax.

The Canadian Student Traveller, an AOSC publication working in consultation with CUTS, has complete listings of airfares to London and other more exotic spots (e.g. Toronto to Jakarta is only \$1648). The Student

Traveller is available from any Student Union and from certain travel agencies in the Montreal area.

CUTS is not exclusively a travel booking service; it can be used as a resource centre as well. The staff is well-informed about accommodations, legal requirements, work programs, drugs, and anything else your mother might like to know about.

Unfortunately for McGill students, there is no CUTS office in Montreal yet. (There will be one in the Union next September). Call their head office in Ottawa at (613) 238-8222 for additional information or write to them at 60 Laurier Ave, Ottawa, Ont., K1N 6N4.

Another student-run agency, Odyssey Travel, operates out of Kingston but has recently infiltrated the Montreal market via this student paper. It offers relatively low-priced charter flights to various European destinations, and as well organizes group tours ("Contiki Concept Tours") for those interested in



Travel

Travel : A Bird's Eye View

a superficial rather than a strong taste of Europe. For more complete information, either call 286-0423 after 7:00 or write to *Odyssey* at 131 Johnson St., Kingston, Ont., K7L 1X9.

Much closer to McGill but not as well-organized as either of the two above agencies is *Tours Ajlsme*, located at 1320 Sherbrooke W.

Although this travel agency is oriented toward students it does not offer discount airfares and is not well-informed about such considerations as accommodation and overseas work programs. Nonetheless, it is a good place to purchase such student travel necessities as the International Student Identity Cards (ISIC) and the International Youth Hostel Card.

As well, if you buy a Eurailpass from this agency, there is a nominal discount on the pass and the ISIC and youth hostel card. They will also provide you with a Student Discount Book (free of charge); this is a comprehensive listing

of those countries which offer travel, accommodation, and entertainment discounts to ISIC holders.

For a bit of exotica, students with more than a bit of money can consider *Club Adventure's* group tours. This travel agency (located at 1221 St-Hubert, Montreal) offers somewhat offbeat but interesting tours to remote regions which are not part of normal airline routes.

Perhaps trekking across the mountain peaks of Nepal to the capital city of Katmandu interests you (basic price: \$2230).

If, though, you are afraid of heights, you might prefer travelling down the Nile between aswan and Luxor in a felucca.

"Each night we will stop on its banks and dance around the fire to the sound of Nubian tomtoms" reads the description in the agency's publicity folder.

The reality may be less exotic than it sounds. A spokesperson for *Club Adventure*, Thaddee Sobolewski, maintains that while the unusual destinations of the trips are a drawing point, they also provide a chance for those participating to remove themselves from the "Western cultural milieu".

"We are not using air conditioning, buses, hotels, on these tours... People like to escape their toasters. And there's the physical part, the need for an effort," says Sobolewski.

Goway Travel of Toronto offers students "Young Adult Adventures" (group-tours) to such destinations as West, Central, and Eastern Europe, parts of Africa, and India. Some tours are camping trips, while others provide

indoor accommodation. Airfare prices are discounted because of the size of the groups, but you will find yourself paying for such luxuries as "camping villages" (... some even have discotheques, according to the agency's brochure), "Eurocooks", and camping equipment, supplied by the agency. Goway can be contacted by phone at (416) 863-0799, or by writing to 53 Yonge St., Toronto, M5E 1J3.

A last option, the *International Student Exchange* (ISE), has its headquarters in Urbana, Illinois. It is offering this year its 22nd Annual "Europe Exploration", which is by far the glossiest tour of any of the agencies listed here.

"Europe Exploration" is a 20-country tour in 54 days, or exactly one new country every 2.7 days. ISE also offers an abridged version, the "Europe Experience", which is a 15-country tour over 31 days. Because those tours are so thoroughly planned, there is little room for individual sightseeing or a chance to mingle with the natives. However, if you are traveling alone and enjoy your luxuries, ISE is ideal. Write to ISE at 802 West Oregon St., Urbana, Illinois, 61801.



Unorthodox Travel Tips

Robert Conrath

"Most Vagabonds I knowed don't ever want to find the culprit that remains the object of their long relentless quest, the obsession in the chasing and not the apprehending, the pursuit you see and never the arrest!"

Tom Walts

I'm not writing vacation tips. I hate vacations. They connote stagnation, planned destinations and immaculate itineraries. Vacation tips are dry, colorless, unimaginative, safe, legal, and worst of all, they're what every travel section promotes. Tourist offices, bargain passes and "ethnic quarters" are all fine for the summer vacationer. They give you a taste of the "unfamiliar". They keep you within the comfortable constraints of a society that views you and your Nikon triple reflex with disdain. I'm not suggesting that everyone take heed to what I'm about to suggest. If you're one who thrives on efficiency, security, postcard souvenirs and shelter from the rain, forget it. Your tips are in *Fodors*, *Europe on Ten Dollars a day* or *Let's Go Europe*.

Take a chance. Then take a few more. "No risk travel" means no travel. Where are you heading to? The four corners of the earth are fast evaporating in a cloud of Western Imperialism, polyester sweat suits and people that look more and more like your next door neighbour. Whorse still, they think and talk like your next door neighbour too. Europe, though it has been hashed and rehashed, still has its share of hidden corners, colorful and sympathetic (or unsympathetic) slums and gypsy encampments. South for persuasion; Asia, where corruption and vivacity still hold you every breath.

How to get there: Check out the obscure airlines. Those with poor flying records but cheap fares. For example, some of the Eastern European airlines fly weekly from New York to Europe for as little as 140\$. Laker has almost become a luxury.

How to travel once there: Hitching is of course the most ideal, though often most lagging pace to travel at. In many countries, box cars can be hopped à la Woody Guthrie. Small towns are the most likely places to catch a slow train. Be ready to scramble if a vigilant officer makes the rounds. I rode a boxcar through Mexico once and aside from gun-slinging cattle ranchers who tried to harass me, it was a serene and pleasant trip.

What to take Nothing. Empty your sack then fill it up with a sleeping bag, your knife, hot air and a lot of savori fare.

Money: Always a problem but should never be a barrier between you and travel. I become nauseated each time I hear a feeble excuse such as this. Jobs are always available during the harvest season. And in temperate climates something is always being harvested.

Try out the local high schools or colleges. Someone is always looking for an English or French tutor. I did this two or three times in Ecuador alone. If you play an instrument (of portable size), take it along. I've made odd change, remarkable trades and best of all formidable friends with my beat up harmonicas.

Trade: It's always a good idea to carry along a few extra trinkets or tradable clothing. I got myself out of a serious jam once in Morocco once by trading off a pair of jeans and a Levi jacket.

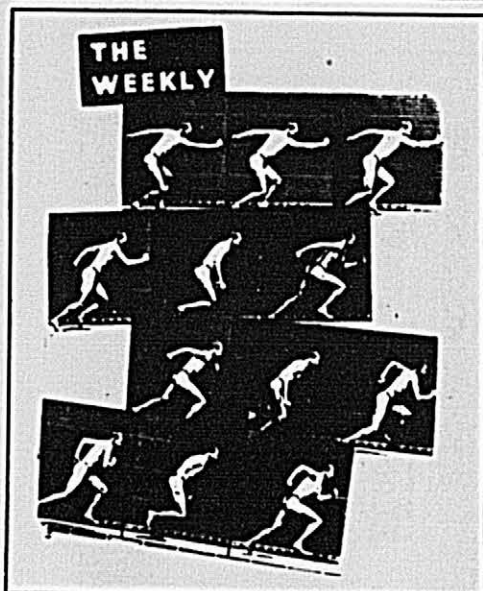
Drugs: Every country has its specialties. Those that grow wild or constitute an integral part of the society at large pose no real risks. Mushrooms in Latin America, hash in Morocco, or cactus in Peru, all are accessible. Take the same precautions you would anywhere. I've seen people well installed in their Bolivian jail cells for life for cocaine trafficking. Much more care should be taken with such drugs.

Accommodations: Hitching has that unique capacity of often opening up doors for room and board. Stick to cheap hotels otherwise. You're not travelling to sleep in satin sheets. Even youth hostels are usually exorbitantly priced and little more than watering holes for summer vacationers. Don't be afraid to throw down your sleeping bag almost anywhere (though I was robbed once on a public beach). If you can slip out the front door of your hotel with a blanket or two, all the better. They can later be traded in the market place for a pair of pants or a meal.

Borders: These the shifts. I don't care what country you are entering. The American border is as bad as the Bolivian or Yugoslavian one; often worse. If you have drugs, sens them home (to a postal box preferably). Don't try smuggling anything! It may be damn tempting, and they may not get you nine times out of ten. But them wham! Twenty years in a musty cell. Be it a gram of hash or twenty grams of coke, they make little distinction. Visas can be a problem too. Remember that if you decide to cross, the border illegally (field or stream) you must leave it illegally too. Don't let yourself be duped by an aggressive and overweight customs agent either. They're all on power trips and will hassle you to a maximum. I've had dope planted on me and visas refused because of my earrings. Look as unassuming as possible when you cross.

Language: Should be the last thing on your mind. Facial gestures, hands and body movement are truly international. Make strenuous efforts to utter a few words of your guests language. Nothing will render them more hospitable. I spent two weeks with a tribe of South American Indians making the most absurd grunts and groans. We spent hours huddled around

continued on page 33



Six Characters In Feature Film Identity

I think that subconscious Canada is even more important than conscious Canada and that there is growing up swiftly in the country, under the surface, the sense of a great future and of a great separate identity--as Canada
--John Giersen

Gino Apponi

This existential dilemma is by extrapolation also facing the Canadian feature film industry in its capacity as a microcosm of that "great separate identity." It is forcing the industry to choose between surviving the eighties on its own pre-established terms or altogether ceasing to exist as a functionally independent cultural force. The drama that has ensued since the very early days of film production in this country rivals any play of ideas that, when carried to extremes, concentrates entirely on abstruse arguments and demonstrates an across-the-board ignorance of the basic issues at the core of any developing culture. Recent mediation and legislation on the part of both the federal and provincial governments and the simulated arbitration by the Canadian public on the fate of Canadian film has served only to redefine film culture as a monetary consideration and not as a means by which to sustain our Canadian heritage.

The subterfuge that the powers that be at the National Film Board, the Canadian Film Development Corporation and even the cultural affairs branches of both the National Assembly and the House of Commons have unwittingly embroiled themselves in has been only further spurred on by American film interests, the Canadian film public and even the filmmakers themselves. They are *Six Characters In Search of a Canadian Feature Film Identity* and, each boldly represents a particular facet of Canadian culture to the insular exclusion of virtually everything else. In the grand tradition of the Italian *commedia dell'arte*, these stock characters follow no scripts and embody the literal translation of *commedia*: chaos. Cultural chaos.

1. The National Film Board

Instigated upon the recommendations of John Griereson in 1939 and featuring the same as film commissioner, the National Film Board is mandated to provide a forum and training ground for aspiring filmmakers. While it has served the Canadian film-going community well (first, by increasing national awareness through a series of wartime propaganda films and then by gaining a world-wide reputation for high quality animation and documentary), the film board has nonetheless come under fire several times for its monopolistic policies and its attempts to thwart a domestic feature film industry. Their reputation was founded on short films and began

to falter with the inefficiency they demonstrated on the few features they did manage to produce. Some fizzled through faulty management and still others, like 1964's *Nobody Waved Goodbye*, through a lack of publicity (it later received accolades when distributed through a new company).

In a sincere desire to promote Canadian culture in the realm of non-profit film, the Board had nevertheless, until very recently, chosen to ignore the impact of commercial films as a true dramatic form. Film is in fact comparable to the novel in its character development and in its perpetuation of the modern mythical tradition necessary for a national identity. The feature film is the cornerstone upon which any successful commercial film industry should be based; the short films that the National Film Board loves to peddle are only accessories to the main attraction — the feature.

If, then, the promotion of the Canadian dream can only be achieved by substantial feature film production, the National Film Board has failed.

2. The Canadian Film Development Corporation

Angered by the Film Board's cliquish management structure and frustrated by its steadfast refusal to allocate public money to finance Canadian features, several filmmakers pressured the government into setting up a corporation to ensure the survival of Canadian's independent private film movement. It, however, is based on the self-defeating pretense that the film business is precisely that — a business. The Corporation offers up to 50 per cent funding, on the assumption that the other half be raised through private donations.

But because the CFDC's fine print does not expressly insist that distribution rights be settled before they sign the dotted line, most filmmakers soon found themselves with completed films they couldn't get out to the public. Both Don Shebib's *Going Down the Road* and Claude Jutra's *Mon Oncle Antoine* were originally ignored by major theatre chains in Canada until they had received international raves. Said Jutra, "Not making films you should be making is awful, but making them and then not having them shown is worse."

The immediate results of the Corporation's financing initiatives begun in 1968 were encouraging but failure to engrain in the package a guaranteed distribution route in the face of

established American competition overshadowed this and led to the virtual fall of the Canadian film industry by the end of 1975.

3. American Film Interests

Canada has always had the dubious distinction of being the United States' major foreign market. The resulting Americanization of our collective way of life has perhaps posed the greatest threat ever to Canadian culture. The American film industry that is ruled by big studio cartels continues to boast the monopoly it held even fifty years ago when it fought for vertical integration of the motion picture business — production, distribution and exhibition. Canada was deemed appropriate for large scale activity in the latter two concentrations, thereby inhibiting here as it had in the States what little independent producers remained. As a character in our unfolding national drama, the American studios can be seen as folks working against *The Search for a Canadian Feature Film Identity*.

With the Canadian government's defences lowered, the American film empire in Canada grew like a cancer until 1947 when the constant draining of Canadian funds to south of the border had finally raised the trade deficit to exorbitant levels. The Canadian Co-Operation Project was seen as the panacea by which to appease gullible Canadian politicians. Among other things, the projector stipulated that Hollywood movies would make what often turned out to be non-sequitur references to Canada in a feeble attempt to increase tourism. What resulted instead was an embarrassing image of Canada's "frozen wastelands" and "Royal Mounties" in an obscure and unsuccessful public relations fiasco.

The precedent history has set has been one of American cultural imperialism that continues even today. Government legislation at both the provincial and federal levels is at best naive and at worst based totally on American film values or rather, values that inadvertently take America's best interests at heart.

4. Government

American imperialism in the cultural sense seeks the homogenization of the Canadian market to the point where it matches the likes and dislikes of the US's streamlined public. The victims of this type of modern colonialism (i.e., Canada) have to struggle to preserve their identities. Because of this, there have been many proposals for protective legislation

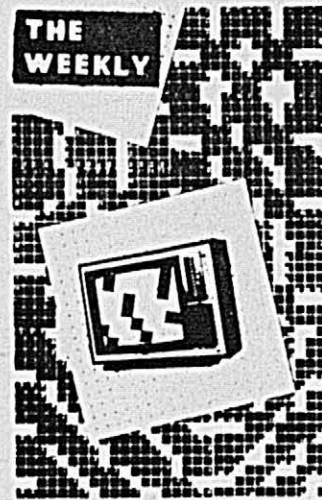
here in Canada but, in a classic case of not seeing the forest for the trees, all treat the symptoms and not the disease.

Because the role of the government remains undefined, unclear, unfocused, with no stated objectives and no enunciated policies, everyone is forced to trash about trying to find their place in the cultural chaos. Broad planning is impossible. Frustration grows. Everyone loses.

—Canadian Conference of the Arts



Search of a Canadian



films of the calibre of *Meatballs* and, to paraphrase a federal MP, pay for the privilege."

Even more recently, Québec's Cultural Affairs minister, Denis Vaugeois, proposed a controversial bill (Bill 20) to make English language films more accessible to the French-Canadian public. Whereas the gist of it protects the French Quebecer's basic right to see an English movie during its first release by insisting that all but one print be subtitled or dubbed, the ironic result would instead be detrimental to Québec's own evolving French Canadian film industry. It is generally agreed that Québec filmmakers by the likes of Claude Jutra, Paul Almond and Claude Fournier are in the vanguard of Canadian cinema and that the reason for such a province-specific success is a coupling of both an acute Québécois cultural awareness and a language barrier that has, for all intents and purposes made American films beyond immediate reach. Opening the gates would essentially put French Quebec in the same untenable position as the rest of Canada which has taken on US ideologies for lack of any better.

This "culture by default" syndrome is what should be legislated against and it cannot be done at the federal level for the sake of geographical convenience and assimilation. In fact, the obsession to label something "a national culture" itself is based on absurd motives and ill-conceived intentions. Federalism itself is based on the decentralized amalgamation of distinct parts for the symbiotic good of all. What it does not represent is a dangerous concerted mainstreaming. On one level, culture in the true sense of the word transcends borders and instills itself in the collective psyche of the populace; on yet another level, culture is only a reflection of the quality of the population it represents.

5. The Canadian People

It is well known that Canadian themselves prefer not to espouse a typically Canadian way of life. We look to the US or Europe to set guidelines as to what is art and what is not. This colonial mentality, enhanced by centuries of cultural oppression, has culminated in a basic personal and national inferiority. On the hand, we don't easily accept Canadian artists as the real thing and on the other hand, we don't have enough confidence in ourselves to accept our own judgements as to what constitutes art and culture.

Pretensions of a high-brow "Official Culture" by those who set aesthetic standards only further reinforce the relative invisibility of Canadian culture vis-à-vis the public it is trying desperately to serve. This myth of Canadian inferiority is then even further compounded by the seemingly disastrous fates of genuine Canadian feature films like Don Shebib's *Between Friends* (it was juggled from theatre to theatre as a guinea pig to

test the marketability of certainly theatre outlets) — films with the odds stacked against them right from the beginning.

6. The Filmmakers

Emerging unscathed and comparatively blameless is the group of individuals with perhaps the greatest vested interests. *The Search for a Canadian Feature Film Identity* has ramifications in the personal lives of the aspiring filmmakers who are at the moment existing from the proceeds of a non-career. Filmmaking, by the American definition of the term is not catalogued in Canadian career manuals as a "profession without a future." Consequently then, they are caught between the critics who insist on a creative industry and the government who insists that films be financially feasible. The marriage of the two gives birth to a realistic view of cinema as a "creative business" but hinders the filmmakers main purpose: to convey a message of cultural significance and as a logical next step, set the public agenda by the frame of perception it sets.

The general consensus among filmmakers is that film as an art form transcends borders and half-hearted attempts to control it politically. The levies and quotas that they advocate against foreign-backed films are only to ensure that films are being made in Canada and not forcibly about Canada. The need for a national identity is taken into account only insofar as it metamorphosizes of its own will once the groundwork is set and once we are free of American trappings.

The resultant vector force of this scramble the perpetuate the *Great Canadian Talent Hunt* is sadly negligible. Not until all those involved clearly and publicly spell out objectives for the arts and, following the recommendations of the Canadian Conference of the Arts, present a consistent, unified goal, Canadian culture is destined to stagnate at its present level of general incompetence. Recent productions, at least in the feature film industry, have only worked against what budding a reputation the film community had built for itself in Canada previous to the dilution of quality brought on by the Capital Cost Allowance shelter.

It is not exactly clear what should be done to aid Canada's fledgling film industry so it can fully represent the quintessential national dream. The only sensible mentality is one that recognizes the social impact of film, its relative strengths and weakness, limitations and parameters. Only a sincere concerted effort and commitment to the Canadian cinema by all those with even a modicum of interest will provide the closest thing to an answer for a question that has no answers and to a search with no defined aim but to usurp the national railway's "Last Spike" as our collective dream.

Having only recently recognized that the arts and the cultural industries of the country it governs are an important part of its total economy and an integral part of our future livelihood and existence, the government of Canada has taken its first concrete steps towards the development of cultural expression in Canada.

The latest major step was the introduction of the Capital Cost Allowance (CCA) — in essence a tax shelter for those who lose more than 50% of their income to taxes that enables them to harbour their earnings

in \$10,000-a-piece production "stock." The scheme called for certain "Canadian content" stipulations to be met and soon foreign investors swamped to Canada to "further develop Canadian film." What resulted was an industry based on token Canadian content (either one director or one screenwriting for which the investor gets 2 points each), on an American fluff film formula and, in the words of *The Montreal Review* on Canada's potential image as the banana republic of the film world: "The CCA allows us to make American

both "random" and "political", a violence reflected in the music alongside equal measures of hope and desperation.

The same poor, oppressed Trenchtown, Jamaica rudeboys whose music exploded in '75 were standing in the unemployment lines in Shepherd's Bush, London in '77, when *their* music exploded. Certainly, punk was a phenomenon that had its differences from reggae: it was loud, brash, and obnoxious where reggae was more spiritual, and even mellow; it called for complete, indiscriminate destruction where reggae could be more hopeful and positive; it was

self-conscious where reggae was not. But, the *roots* of the musics were identical. Both musics were the ultimate expression of the rage and frustration of hordes of impoverished, unemployed, and none-too-literate young people with nowhere to go and no future to look forward to. Both musics were simple and direct enough, in that three-chord rock'n'roll context, that they could be played by "anybody" and appreciate by everybody. Both musics provided intent social/political statements, although each was meant to be experienced, and was best experienced, viscerally: no intellectual analysis could apprehend that all-powerful

beat, which is the essence of reggae and punk.

These similarities considered, it seemed only a question of time before the emergence of a hybrid of sorts. At first, the links between punk and reggae were apparent only as the usual white thievery: *The Police* stealing the beat as a means to their not unprofitable ends, ditto for Elvis Costello's "Watching the Detectives" and "Chelsea." But the recent revival of ska, punk and reggae, both fresh and vital musics at their inception, have given birth to a unique hybrid, one that finds blacks and whites of the same working-class status, playing the same

music — often in the same band. It is a common, often angry music for peoples with common troubles. Ska, which can best be described as an up-tempo, polka-like form of Jamaican music, was originally a predecessor of reggae, but because of the freshness of the punk elements in the "new" ska, it is hardly a revival but much more an original. *The Specials*, *The Selecter*, and *Madness* are but a few of the "two-tone" (black and white) bands playing this herky-jerky music that can be as socially significant as it is danceable. The ska "revival" has renewed American interest in reggae,

continued on page 33

THE
WEEKLY



NERVOUS?

The Student Ombudsman is at Your Service



The Office of the Ombudsman is designed to assist students who encounter difficulties dealing with the University Administration or the Students' Society. If you are a student faced with bureaucratic problems, you can turn to the Ombudsman for help.

What kind of help does the Ombudsman provide?

The Ombudsman:

1. **Listens** to you and discusses your question, complaint or concern.
2. **Provides** you with information that answers your questions or locates someone who can assist you.
3. **Explains** the University's policies and procedures and how they might affect you.
4. **Follows up** with you and others at the University to make sure your concern is resolved.
5. **Recommends** appropriate solutions to make the University more responsive to the students' needs.

Who is the Ombudsman?

The Ombudsman is a fellow student who is sympathetic to the problems encountered at McGill. This year's troubleshooter is Peter MacArthur, a final year Arts student.

How can you find the Ombudsman?

The Office is located in Room 414 of the Student Union Building, 3480 McTavish Street. If unable to drop in, you may call 392-8921 or 392-8922 (leave a message) to arrange an appointment at your convenience. You may also send a letter to:
Peter MacArthur
Student Ombudsman
3480 McTavish Street, Room 414
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1X9

All inquiries will be treated in confidence.

The Students' Society of McGill University
Association des étudiants de l'université McGill



ATTENTION ALL McGILL STUDENT LEADERS

If you are the 1981/82 President, Editor, Chairperson, Coordinator, or Chief Officer of any McGill student Club, Society, Publication, Council, Committee, Association, or Service

you must register with the McGill Students' Society by April 15th, 1981 if you wish your organization to

- be able to reserve meeting and events space in the Student Union at no cost;
- be able to book space in other campus buildings at McGill rates;
- receive the summer edition of the McGill Student Leader Bulletin keeping you informed of issues affecting campus groups;
- be able to place ads in the **McGill Daily** at reduced rates;
- be invited to a leadership training seminar in September;
- receive copies of operating manuals for club officers.

Summer registration forms are available in the Students' Society General Office, Union 105, 3480 McTavish Street and should be handed in to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary **NO LATER THAN APRIL 15th, 1981**, or complete the following:

(N.B. Campus groups not registered by April 15th will be considered inactive and will lose all campus privileges until such time as they are reinstated.)

Organization _____

Name of Chief Officer _____ Title _____

Summer Address _____ Apt. _____

_____ Postal Code _____

Summer Telephone (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

If you will not be in the Montreal area during the summer of 1981, please fill in the name and summer address of one member of your organization who will be in Montreal.

Name _____ Title _____

Summer Address _____ Apt. _____

_____ Postal Code _____

Summer Telephone (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION

The Students' Society is often asked for the name and phone number of students holding various positions at McGill. Kindly initial one or more of the following categories authorizing the Society to give the above addresses and phone numbers to those requesting them:

- a) Internal Students' Society use only _____
- b) McGill student leaders only _____
- c) Any member of the public asking to get in touch with the person holding your position _____

Hand this form in at the Students' Society General Office or mail to:

Leslie Copeland,
Operations Secretary
3480 McTavish Street, Room 105
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1X9



Tips

continued from page 29

the camp-fire communicating like that. To date I only know one word of their language.

A table of villages and cities: It's best to take a cultural bath in the capital city, indulge in your habitual excesses and then head for the villages. This is the only way you can get to know the people of the country. Stay put. Frequent a corner café, help in the fiefs or tell stories. You learn nothing until you set off the beaten track and begin experimenting until you begin dabbling in the turmoil and ecstasy of the locals. Cosmopolites are the same everywhere.

Reggae Party

continued from page 32

expanding it from "cult" to "popular" status, and the release of the film *Rockers*, and more recently, *Reggae Sunsplash* have heightened the appeal to novices while satisfying the tastes of old pros.

The Clash, who have been doing reggae since their cover of Junior Mervin's classic "Police and Thieves," have devoted about one-third of their most recent work, *Sandinista*, to reggae and dub (i.e. spacy instrumental remixes of

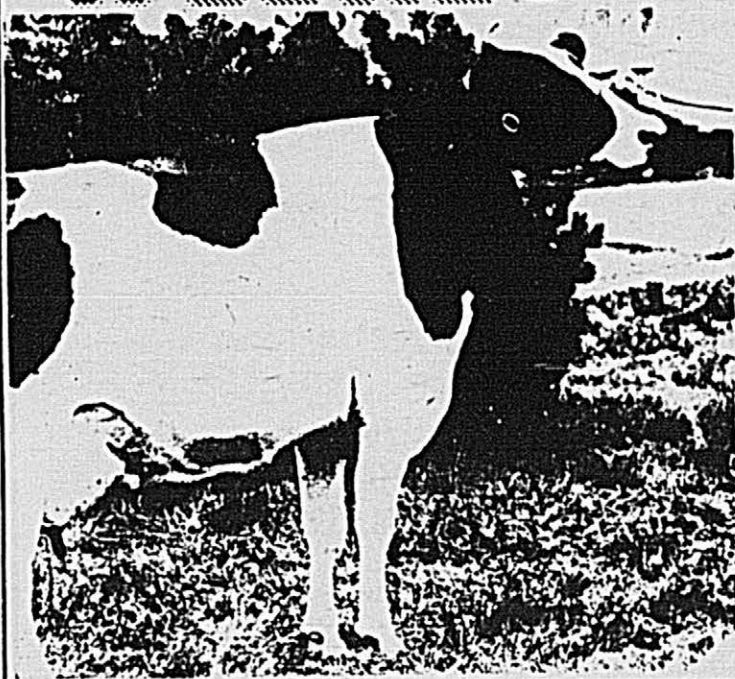
various tracks of various songs). To hear them perform with Mikey Dread is to recognize the sincerity, or at least the authenticity, of their approach. They know what they music is about because they come from the same place:

A cymbal splash, a word of truth — and a rocking bass and drum

Seeking out a rhythm that'll take the tension on

Stepping in and out of that crooked, crooked beat!

THE WEEKLY



*Je vois un bel enfant, aux yeux clairs, innocent.
Il marche vers moi dans une aube nouvelle.
Des cendres virevoltent et l'air est sanglant.
Je vois les ruines d'un poème éternel.*

*Je vois notre pays qui, de naître, a eu peur.
Qui a décidé, décidera, décide?
Le bulldozer a tué les pommiers en fleur.
Je vois les ruines d'un poème morbide.*

*Je pressens ce pays qui naîtra à son heure.
Il monte vers nous né d'une pensée nouvelle.
Et voici que renaît le poème éternel.*

*L'enfance grandira, trouvera le bonheur.
L'innocence tuée par la réalité.
Les pommiers reflleuriront des troncs éclatés.
Dominique Deslandres*

*If you're going to start
getting into shape
maybe the first thing
you should do
is lift yourself up
from that chair.*



PARTICIPATION
The Canadian movement for personal fitness.

SONDAGE auprès des étudiants francophones de McGill

A travers les nombreux comités et associations qu'elle subventionne, la Société étudiante de l'Université McGill offre un intéressante variété de programmes et d'activités aux étudiants de McGill.

Cependant, il n'existe pas encore de programme défini axé vers la population étudiante francophone. Dans un effort pour évaluer les besoins de ses membres francophones, la Société étudiante leur demande à tous de bien vouloir remplir le sondage (sous forme de questionnaire) qui suit. Selon vos réponses, nous espérons pouvoir mieux répondre à vos besoins.

1. S.V.P. indiquer faculté et année académique en cours _____
2. Féminin ☐ Masculin ☐
3. Habitez-vous à une distance de marche de l'université ☐,
ou devez-vous utiliser les transports en commun ☐ ?
4. En tant que francophone, pensez-vous que les services de la Société étudiante auraient dû être offerts en français?
Oui ☐ Non ☐
5. Si oui, s.v.p. donner détails _____
6. En ce qui a trait aux divertissements, pensez-vous que la Société étudiante devrait organiser et offrir des concerts, danses, etc. mettant en vedette des artistes francophones, ceci spécialement pour la population francophone étudiante?
Oui ☐ Non ☐
7. Si oui, à quel genre de divertissement(s) seriez-vous le plus susceptible d'assister?

8. Si non, pourquoi? _____
9. Au cours de semestre, la Société étudiante a organisé pour les étudiants intéressés, une série de "Mini-cours" tels que danse jazz, art oratoire et guitare. Préfereriez-vous que des cours tels que ceux-ci soient offerts en français pour les étudiants francophones?
Oui ☐ Non ☐
10. Si une série de "Mini-cours" était organisée en français, à quel(s) cours seriez-vous le plus susceptible de vous inscrire?

☐ Auto-défense féminine	☐ Appréciation des vins
☐ Guitare I	☐ Réanimation cardio-pulmonaire
☐ Guitare II	☐ Art oratoire
☐ Photographie I	☐ Grammaire anglaise
☐ Cours de conduite	☐ Grammaire française
☐ Danse jazz	☐ Vitrail

Autres: _____
11. S.V.P. indiquer tout autres commentaires que vous auriez en ce qui regarde les services offerts par la Société étudiante de l'université McGill aux étudiants francophones.

S.V.P. retourner ce questionnaire au comptoir de la Société étudiante, situé dans le Centre universitaire, local 105 ou poster à l'adresse suivante:

Leslie Copeland
Association des étudiants de l'université McGill
3480 rue McTavish, local 105
Montréal, Québec
H3A 1X9



The McGill Students' Society

is thinking about you!
Happy Easter...
Happy Passover...
Enjoy your summer vacations...
& good luck on exams.



The Student Union

3480 McTavish
will be closed

Easter Weekend

Friday, April 17

till Monday, April 20

Reopens Tues., April 21, 8 am

Sadie's

at 3480 McTavish

will continue to serve you
throughout the summer

8:30 am - 5 pm

STUDENT UNION Summer Hours

May 4 - Aug. 31

Mon. - Thurs.: 8 am - 11 pm

Fri.: 8 am - 1:30 am

Sat. & Sun.: Closed

The Cafeteria

of the Students' Society

3480 McTavish

Southside closes 5 pm Friday, April 10
Grill Side closes 5 pm Thursday, April 16

geptrude's ANNOUNCES

The summer schedule:

Open Monday thru Friday, starting 8 am

Menu will include SUBS, PIZZA, SALADS, YOGURT, DRINKS...

Special Summer

Breakfast 8 am - 11 am

Job Opportunities...

waiters, cashiers, bartenders, etc.

Ask for "Employment Application" form

Apply now at the Main Office, Rm 105, 3480 McTavish

For further info contact John Psiharis, 392-8910



**apply
here**

All clubs & interest groups:

- Applications for 1981/82 budgets
The subsidy limit for interest groups is \$400. Only groups directly recognized by the Students' Society may apply for budget.
- Applications for Office Space in the Student Union for 1981/82
- Registration of your New Executive
use "summer registration form"
be sure to include summer addresses and phone numbers

- All applications must be addressed to the Joint Management Committee
- Applications should be handed in at the Students' Society General Office, Room 105, 3480 McTavish St.
- All application deadlines: May 1st

KEYS: Please return keys to your club office in the Student Union by Friday, April 10.

Letters

(continued)

To the Daily:

In the article "Parizeau budget to hurt McGill" (McGill Daily, Thursday, March 19, 1981) Vice-Principal John Armour is reported to have said "the University will negotiate with the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) in an effort to reduce the amount of salary increases for the 1981-82 year." This is a surprising statement by the Vice-Principal given the fact that at the recently concluded trial in which the Quebec Labour Court was asked to dissolve the MAUT both officials of the University and officers of the MAUT testified at length that there were no negotiations on salary between the administration and the MAUT. (The interested reader can review the testimony, for example, of Vice-Principal Leo Yaffe and former MAUT President Hal Waller in the transcripts of the proceedings.)

The essence of the MAUT argumentation was that the MAUT was not acting as a bargaining unit for McGill staff. The plaintiffs in the case, representing the McGill Faculty Union (MFU), argued that the MAUT and the Administration did indeed negotiate but because the MAUT had no legal right to do so, the negotiations were more than anything charades that produced the illusion that real bargaining was taking place. The plaintiffs alleged that the purpose of the illusion was to frustrate the organization of a legally certified bargaining unit at McGill.

There is now evidence in a salary study produced by the Committee of Quebec Rectors and Principals that McGill professorial salaries were markedly below the average in Quebec universities in 1977-78. Since then 2.2% of a base salary increase in 1979-1980 that was made available by the Minister of Education has not gone to staff salaries and 1.6% that should have gone to base salaries in 1980-81, as a cost of living adjustment, seems about to disappear. In return there have been vague assurances by the Administration that these sacrifices will slow down staff cutbacks and help to maintain the quality of academic programs.

One must imagine that true arms-length bargaining by a legally constituted staff organization would have produced a sounder basis to carry the University through the difficult days ahead.

Sidney H. Ingerman
Associate Professor of
Economics

To the Daily:

I applaud the decision which allowed Gay McGill to address our whole community. Many of us recognize the need to

establish dialogue between our group and some of the other groups on campus.

The issue was, in my opinion, marred by the distinct absence of contributions by those members of the society who do not share a certain ideological predisposition. Such articles were presented, in time for publication, but were deemed "inappropriate" by the responsible leadership. Yet it was considered "appropriate" to lift articles from *Christopher Street* and not give credits as well as use an article from a patently ideologically tainted publication, *The Body Politics*. So our membership is not composed of journalists, nevertheless, we feel that what we had to say had some value as being representative of the diversity of social values found at Gay McGill. It would be sad indeed for your readers to conclude that homosexuality implies radicalism. It is part of the homosexual predicament that one who is sympathetic to the general principles of the Progressive Conservative party, as an example, cannot endorse nor actively support that party as a result of its arcane attitudes with respect to the legal rights of homosexuals.

Gay McGill, like McGill itself, is composed of men and women from all vocations and avocations who meet to discuss their personal experiences in an attempt to evaluate the significance of homosexuality in their lives. We all learn from each other.

Perhaps next year consideration can be given to a follow-up issue.

L. Hertel

To the Daily:

While usually content to allow the leftist dribble to flow unchecked through the pages of the Daily, I find it incumbent upon myself to raise my voice in deep and profound protest over the insidious "Gay (sic) Supplement."

The whisperings of the homosexuals for tolerance, nay acceptance, is simply a front for their subversive assault on the moral values and style of life which are the foundation of our free society; let me assure the students of this university that, contrary to the intimations of the homosexuals, the actions of the officials of justice and law in Toronto and elsewhere in Canada and the United States are not motivated by some perverse pleasure in persecuting minorities, but rather is but one battle in the continuing defence of the family and hence of our free way of life.

The free world has allowed itself to become quagmired in the slimy arguments over the rights of groups who overtly or covertly set themselves up to

undermine the pillars of our free society while the Communists set upon a course of military and moral rearmament (note well the Daily, April 1 article on the Russians' response to homosexuality and its attendants). However, as evidenced by the recent political swell in the United States these trends have now passed their high water mark and are inexorably on the retreat.

Charles Farley
Graduate Studies

To the Daily:

This letter is to respond to the several groups on campus who have taken it upon themselves to oppose the principle and practice of differential fees for foreign students. In particular, this letter addresses itself to the group responsible for the distribution of an open letter condemning differential fees as being an "attack on foreign students," and advocating the total elimination of a differential fee schedule.

The entire question of whether or not to implement differential fees is certainly being given more attention now that the Quebec government has decided to raise the tuition rate for first-year foreign students to \$4128, and \$1000 per year for existing foreign students. What the student groups are opposing however is not necessarily the planned increase, but the principle of differential fees themselves. This attitude is both short-sighted and irresponsible to the rest of the student body.

Differential fees were introduced in this province and others not as a "methodical and planned" attack on foreign students, and were not intended to reduce the number of non-Canadian students attending post-secondary schools. They were intended to provide foreign students, who do not pay Canadian taxes and thus do not support our educational system, with some way of compensating for this imbalance with the Canadian students who do pay taxes. The argument that differential fees ensure that there will be a guarantee of places for Canadian students is not unfounded either, although most Canadian universities have foreign student quotas to prevent this from happening anyway.

The Quebec government spends over \$800 per capita on education per year — the highest in the country. That means both French and English, Canadian and foreign. All, not just the French, but all universities in Quebec derive approximately 80 per cent of their income from the provincial government. Differential fees or not, foreign students are still being heavily subsidized by Quebec taxpayers.

I have little doubt that the most vocal opponents of the planned increase are American students, as they make up by far the largest of the foreign student groups on campus. While their concern as to the extent of the fee jump is understandable, their opposition to the principle of differential fees is not.

McGill is a quality educational institute with an international reputation, as I am sure all of these students are aware. Part of our reputation rests on the fact that we are able to attract equally qualified foreign students who in turn benefit from our school. To eliminate this sector of the student body would be an irresponsible and damaging thing, which I am sure the Board of Governors are aware of. However, it is equally irresponsible to blame the University and Board of discriminating against foreign students on the basis of tuition rates.

McGill's tuition rates for Canadian students are among the lowest in the country, and even the present foreign rates are not out of line. I am sure all students are aware of the difference between the average Canadian and American tuition rates, and I wonder how loud the Americans who are complaining now would protest the comparable rates of an "American McGill." They are getting a bargain now, and will still be ahead even next year if the proposed rates are implemented.

To those who are in favor of the abolition of differential fees: when you start putting into the system instead of taking out, you may have a viable argument. Until then, you have the choice of paying a fair price for our school or choosing a lesser-known school for the same money in your country.

David Martin
U1 Political Science/
History

To the Daily:

A Qualifier:

In response to G. Portway's letter (Daily, 18/3/81), I would like to point out that Professor Gutkind did sign a petition protesting the Honorary Doctorate bestowed by McGill University in 1980 on Ephraim Katzir, former President of the State of Israel; where other professors either hesitated or flatly refused on the grounds that they have to face Blema Steinberg and company on a daily basis. But Professor Gutkind is still a long way from actively giving Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular equal consideration as other this world peoples in his humanist opposition to oppression. It is time that "progressive professors" honestly encompass all peoples within their humanist commitments by:

- 1) Incorporating Arab/Palestinian problems in their own research and publications, at least on a comparative basis (witness James Petras, "The US and the Middle East: Recolonization or Decolonization?" ASQ 2/2 — he is a Latin America specialist);
- 2) Encouraging, or at the very least not discouraging, students to work in these areas, at least as much as in others. This is particularly pertinent in the field of anthropology where different languages are

part and parcel of an anthropologist's basic training;

- 3) Actively soliciting contributions on the Arab/Palestinian problems in the third dimension of their work as professors; in other words, in such activities as the organization of conferences, the editing of journals, etc.

N. Salem

To the Daily:

Help! I am involved in a scavenger hunt.

One of the items that I have to find is... "Lyrics of 'Ballad of a Young Man' as sung by Helen Ramsey".

I have written to the Library of Congress, copyright division, over 50 record finders on both coasts, several radio stations and numerous magazines and unions connected with the music world. No success.

Perhaps one of your readers has heard of the song and/or the artist and would write to me at the address below. A prompt response would be appreciated as there is a deadline involved.

Mignon Diane Lauber
120 West First Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Open letter to all members of the Faculty of Arts

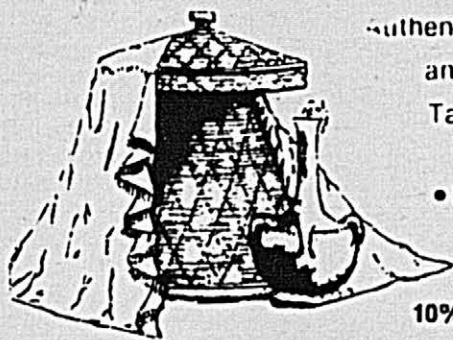
Re: Proposed Guidelines Concerning the Employment of Teaching Assistants in the Faculty of Arts

We would like to bring your attention to the forthcoming Faculty Council vote on the proposed Guidelines. You shall be asked to consider a set of recommendations worked out by the Faculty Committee on Teaching Assistants. These represent the Faculty's effort to clarify its relationship with teaching assistants. As such, they are based upon precedents already established within individual departments. As members of the Committee, the Dean of Arts and Professors McGillvray, Malloch and Bornstein, have actively participated in the drafting of this document and have given it their unanimous approval. It was the collective opinion of this Committee that the acceptance of these Guidelines, as did their drafting, would augur a truly cooperative spirit between TAs and the Faculty.

The teaching assistants in the Faculty of Arts strongly desire that these Guidelines be adopted, and we feel that it is our responsibility to ensure that a rejection of these proposals can only create an atmosphere of frustration. If the Faculty declines to support a proposal of its own committee, the TAs will be forced to conclude that years of collegial efforts to reach this promising juncture have been for naught. The members of our Association therefore urge you to support the proposed Guidelines in the interest of continued good relations.

The McGill Teaching Assistants Association

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and African Specialties
Tasty & Well-Seasoned
• Licensed
• Specials under \$5.00
3440 Durocher
between Sherbrooke
& Milton
10% off to McGill students



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livres non-sexistes pour enfants
FR./ANG.

1217 crescent 866-2131

PUBLIC HEALTH INTEREST GROUP General Meeting

Friday, April 10th, 1981
1:30pm

3775 University Street, Room 217

Mildon Morris & Butler

Dispensing Opticians
Contact Lenses

Three locations to serve you:

1460 Sherbrooke W. (corner of Mackay)	842-3809
5016 Sherbrooke W. (near Claremont)	487-5131
Cavendish Mall, Côte St-Luc	482-8290

FOREIGN STUDENT BURSARY ASSISTANCE 1981/82

Foreign students who are currently registered and who will be affected by the increase in differential fees may be eligible for some bursary assistance.

For more information and application forms contact the STUDENT AID/FOREIGN STUDENT ADVISOR'S OFFICE, POWELL STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING, 3637 Peel Street, Room 200.

Telephone: 392-5258

**DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION:
APRIL 30, 1981**

NOTICE TO ALL MCGILL STUDENT GROUPS REGARDING REQUESTS FOR BUDGETS & OFFICE SPACE (Deadline: 4:30 p.m., Thursday, April 30th, 1981)

BUDGETS

Budget requests are limited to groups directly recognized by the McGill Students' Council (i.e. organizations classified as "functional groups" or campus-wide "interest groups").

Interest groups must have been in operation since January 1st, 1981 in order to submit a budget request and shall not show a budget deficit of more than \$400 which represents the subsidy to be received from the Students' Society. Interest group budget request must include in the revenue column membership fees from not less than 30 members each paying not less than \$2.00. These membership fees and a signed membership list must be handed in no later than October 31st, 1981 by any interest group with an approved budget.

Interest groups budgets will be approved on a first come, first served basis. Certain interest groups are not eligible to receive Students' Society funds as per Council policy adopted December 7th, 1977. These include groups with political or religious affiliations or beliefs. Any other group which, by the nature of its doctrine, discourages membership by all except those which adhere to that doctrine, as determined by Students' Council, is also ineligible to receive Society funds.

OFFICE SPACE IN THE UNIVERSITY CENTRE

Any student group on campus may request office space in the University provided the group has been in operation since January 1st, 1981. According to Council policy adopted September 13th, 1978, the same groups ineligible to receive Students' Society funds are also not eligible to be given office space in the Union.

Office space will be awarded on a first come first served basis with the following provisos:

- groups with office space in 1980/81 will be given preference provided their applications are received **NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15th, 1981.**
- Students' Council reserves the right to assign office space to any new ad hoc committee it may form up to the time at which space allocation for 1981/82 is approved by Council.
- the Joint Management Committee will review all space requests and, at its discretion, will decide which groups assigned space will have to share offices.
- groups recognized by the Students' Athletics Council will be entitled to one office only. This office will be shared by not more than 6 sports clubs as determined by the SAC.

Due to the extremely high demand for office space in the Union, it would be highly appreciated if groups, which do not absolutely need office space, refrain from requesting an office.

NOTE:

There are no specific request forms for budgets and office space. Club are asked to retain copies of all request submissions. Requests with justifications should be typed and addressed to the undersigned. They should be delivered or mailed to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, Students' Society General Office, Room 105, 3480 McTavish St., Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9 **NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., THURSDAY, APRIL 30th, 1981.**



Salim Tharani, Chairperson,
Joint Management Committee

The McGill Students' Society
invites you to participate in the
Summer

MINI-COURSE PROGRAM

The Summer Mini-Course Program is a series of non-credit, instructional courses designed for the enjoyment and self-development of students at McGill University as well as the general public during the evenings of the months of May and June. It provides for learning opportunities in areas that are not provided for in the University curriculum.

In response to the survey published in the **McGill Daily** last week, the courses listed below will be offered this summer. A wider selection of courses will be available as part of the fall program and will be announced in the first issue of the **McGill Daily** in Sept.

For full details on the following courses, check the special election issue of the **McGill Daily** next Wednesday or inquire at the Students' Society General Office in the University Centre next week.

WOMEN'S SELF-DEFENCE
Instructors: Earle Robertson
and Carolyn McSwan

**INTRODUCTION TO CONTEMPORARY
JAZZ DANCE**
Instructor: Deborah MacKenzie
(N.B. Lunchtime and evening
sections will be offered.)

**INTERMEDIATE-ADVANCED
JAZZ DANCE**
Instructor: Deborah MacKenzie

INTRODUCTION TO MEDITATION
Instructors: from the Montreal
Sri Chinmoy Centre

PHOTOGRAPHY I
Instructor: Stephen Eisenberg

WORKING WITH STAINED GLASS
Instructor: Jane Andrews

GUITAR I
Instructor: Mike Crochetière
(A second section will be
organized based on demand.)

GUITAR II
Instructor: Mike Crochetière

**CARDIO-PULMONARY
RESUSCITATION**
Three different courses will be offered; Basic
Life Support, The Heartsaver and a special
course for students seeking recertification.
Instructors: certified staff
of the Resuscitare Institute

REMINDER
Check next Wednesday's **McGill Daily** for full
details on these courses including
registration procedures or inquire at the
Students' Society General Office next week.





Letters

(continued)

To the Daily:

It has come to our attention that Dr. Deirdre Machado will not be reinstated in the 1981-1982 school year even though a full-time position is available. We find this decision totally unbelievable, for Dr. Machado's commitment to her students, to the Anthropology Department and to McGill far surpasses what may be expected of any one professor.

As we have been fortunate enough to benefit from the four years of knowledge and expertise that Dr. Machado has extended to her students at McGill, we must seriously question the motivating factors behind the Anthropology Department's decision not to reinstate Dr. Machado on a full-time basis. Why is this?

Have the students' priorities been neglected? For if our communications are heard on this issue, it is clear where we stand. What is not clear is where the department really stands, for the faculty can only confirm Dr. Machado's excellent record as a teacher and a scholar during her four years at McGill.

Is it sexism? It is questionable whether a male professor with a similar history of excellent performance would be so readily disregarded. Does this reflect a wider social issue? It is known that women professors at McGill have a much lower percentage of promotion and permanency. Specifically, Dr. Machado's case will affect the interdisciplinary Women's Studies Program. We feel that the decision not to reinstate Dr. Machado is an insult to both Dr. Machado and the student body. In our opinion the absence of Dr. Machado will seriously affect the standard of education within the Department of Anthropology, for the weight of her contributions are dependent on the continuum and consistency of her input.

We call on all the students and faculty that have already expressed their anger and concern over this issue to make their opinions known to the professors in the Anthropology Department who are responsible for the deplorable decision not to reinstate Dr. Machado.

Kathryn Wells
U3 Anthropology
Lynne Brenegan
U2 Anthropology

To the Daily:

If Nancy Partner was 'truly astonished to find' an 'odd story' about the case of Dr. David Mandel in the *Gazette*, I too was astonished to read her 'odd' response in the Hyde Park statement of the March 16th

Daily. What was supposed to be 'several words in favor of unfashionable causes' turned into a full-page tirade justifying the so-called 'critical evaluation by expert judges, and freedom from control and interference'.

Nancy Partner has clearly demonstrated an elitist approach to knowledge and power, charging away in knightly armor as if she were the very embodiment of the academic institution. She expresses 'exasperation' and impatience with the case as if she were personally involved and her own rights were being infringed upon.

Despite her assumed objectivity, her letter is full of innuendos about the questionable motives of those who have expressed concern about the injustice of this case and their presentation of the facts. How unfortunate that she should be so uncomfortable and so impatient about this unpleasant affair. Ironically she blames the victim and wishes that he might just go away and be quiet. She writes, 'I have waited for this event to end, but not a month, hardly a week, has passed without further communication (by now fairly repetitious) on the subject'. Poor concerned body! Does Nancy Partner believe that if a decision is politically biased, one should not have the right to appeal? Would she just walk away from the scene if the renewal of her contract were arbitrarily rejected? Would she not seek out all ways to resolve the conflict by an appeal procedure?

Maybe not. For what appears to permeate her letter is a belief 'that universities are not democratic' and should not be, because as experts they will not make biased decisions. It seems that Nancy Partner would like to believe that universities are different from the larger world. If this be her conclusion, how little she had learned from history.

Under a cloak of glib rhetoric in defence of the myth of academic excellence and departmental autonomy, there is a seething contempt and hatred for all those 'ideologues' who dare to question arbitrary decision making and uphold the right of individual academic freedom — not an unfamiliar pattern in ancient, medieval or modern history.

Anne Epstein

To the Daily:

I recently had an opportunity to view the Scouting-Guiding display in the Undergraduate Library. My commendations to the staff responsible for the excellent display. As a former Cub, Scout, Venturer and most

recently an Assistant Scoutmaster, I found the display most intriguing, particularly the old Scout Manuals.

However, upon perusing the log book of viewers comments, I was disturbed by those of a certain Stephan D... (illegible) 7713948: "...Manifestations of foreign institutions in Quebec... ceases to be of relevance in today's world. The British character of Scouting is absurd... Sovereignty... aided through abolition of Scouting."

My reply: Sir, as to your reference about Scouting's British character, BULLDOGLI Scouting may have been founded by a Briton and initially developed in Great Britain, but it is now an INTERNATIONAL organization which holds no bars to race colour, creed, religion or language.

In Scouting and Guiding young people (and adults) have the opportunity to make friends, not only in the community but throughout the country and the world. Scouting is challenging experiences of fun and adventure that help to instill a confidence and self-reliance that many a present day youth lacks or has a false sense of. Since you advocate abolition of Scouting,

than outraged at the prolonged inaction of the Board of Governors on the question of divestment. Such inaction fails to mask the contempt which they display towards the strong united student voice which has been raised in this matter. This, however, should not be surprising since so many members of the Board are also concurrent members of the Canadian corporate elite whose solidarity in the face of protest from below is legendary.

We believe it is this corporate connection which makes the Board so hostile to the assertion that divestment is the only morally decent path to follow. These boardroom barons, possessed of an undying faith in the glories of capitalism cannot but fail to understand that the political and economic spheres of society overlap and reinforce one another in any advanced industrial state where there exists a high degree of mobility between the corporate elite and political office. Such is the reason why we found Board member Gretta Chambers' suggestion that McGill's sole means of protest be the publication of a statement of moral disassociation from

recognized set of social priorities based on real human needs rather than be subject to the anarchy of economic development motivated by self-interest and private gain. This is why the black population of South Africa is as much under the lash of an economic system which benefits from a cheap source of domestic labour, as they are under the yoke of apartheid. When the two overlap there can be no dismantling of one without the destruction of the other for they are mutually reinforcing.

As students we cannot be in any way indirectly party to the support of apartheid which McGill's financial investments represent. Let us not forget the words of the former Prime Minister of South Africa, John Vorster, when he said, in effect, that every additional dollar of foreign investment was another brick in the building of apartheid. We must not shirk our responsibilities in this matter. We must pressure the Board with all the means at our disposal to extract from them a pledge to divest all McGill assets from companies that are engaged in supporting the regime in South Africa. Let us stand resolute in our opposition to a doctrine that puts profit before people. We must lend as much support as possible to those forces in South Africa which seek the restoration of justice and human dignity. In the words of Michael Manley, former Prime Minister of Jamaica, "For just as surely as half of history is the product of those forces which seek to dominate in the name of glory or profit, equally is history the product of the forces of those who rebel."

Shawn Barber
President, New Democratic
Party of McGill



In the same vein you may as well disband all other organizations that have youth involvement, such as Boys' Brigade, St. John Ambulance, 4H Club and so forth.

You obviously know very little of what Scouting is about. May I suggest that you take the opportunity to observe Scouting activities first-hand before you make such rash statements. No doubt you would be warmly welcomed and in fact may even find yourself making friends — a great part of what Scouting is all about.

Alastair Dempster
B.Sc., Dip. Educ.

To the Daily:

On behalf of the New Democratic Party of McGill I would like to offer this public reaffirmation of our full support for the South Africa Committee. As democratic socialists believing in the right of all peoples to social and economic justice, we are nothing less

South Africa, so utterly pathetic.

We believe that the indignities of apartheid are only the most extreme and therefore the most visible of the indignities burdening any society where the preponderance of economic power is wielded by an unaccountable few in the pursuit of private gain. It is this self-interest, the motor force behind capitalism, which preys upon the least virtuous aspects of the human character such as greed, envy and racism and which leads to the exploitation of nation by nation and of man by man. As socialists we believe that Adam Smith's 'Invisible Hand' is more often than not an Iron Fist used by governments intent on maintaining an economic system which breeds inequalities.

We affirm that the fullest expression of human freedom is manifest in a society where individual civil liberties coexist with the collective right of the people to plan and direct their course of economic development to satisfy a

To the Daily:

In the past few issues we are subjected to letters complaining about many things. Divestment, autonomy, apartheid, apathy, to mention just a few. Why are these subjects so vitally important to today's students? Can't they see that there is a much more serious problem right before their eyes? An upheaval so dramatic that it could change our whole way of life, and it is happening right now, and is happening in the McGill Daily! I challenge every one of these so-called concerned students to address themselves to this question: Can disaster be far away, now that, after uncountable years, we are no longer able to 'Rap with a Rabbi', but instead must be satisfied to talk with one. How can any self-respecting McGill student idly stand by and watch this ancient tradition in Daily publishing be downtrodden. Stand up for your rights! All of you who was to your breath on weatherbeaten issues — stand up and speak — let your voice be heard before it is too late.

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Thursday

Seminar

By Thomas Anderson, Professor of History, Eastern Connecticut State College, on "The Current Crisis in El Salvador and the Role of the U.S.". Macdonald-Harrington Building, Room C103E 12 noon.

Political Science Seminar

Ayman Al-Yassini will speak on "The Mecca Insurrection and the Politics of Religion in Saudi Arabia" 3pm in Leacock 411.

Anthropology

Presents Bruce Jamieson (MA candidate Anthropology, McGill) speaking on "The Steward Site: A Study in Chronology" 4pm Leacock 720. All welcome.

Anthropology & African Studies

Present Dr. John Lewis, Howard University Washington, D.C. at 4pm Leacock 738.

Le Rassemblement du Parti Québécois a McGill

Henry Milner, P.Q. Candidate in Westmount, will talk on Quebec economy and the election. Union 108, 3pm. Everyone welcome.

McGill Advertising Club

"What's in a billboard", a presentation by Mediacom's Creative Director John Daoust. Bronfman Room 301 at 3pm. Refreshments will be served. All welcome.

Friday

Seminar

The Social Impact of Development series presents Rodolphe De Koninck, University of Laval, on "Rice, Men, Women and Machines", Macdonald.

Harrington Building, Room C102E, Library 2pm.

Seminar in Northern Studies

Mr. J.R. Goudie, Director, Claims Policy, Office of Native Claims, INA, Hull, Quebec "Native Land Claims: Comprehensive Claims Policy". Held in Room 24, Purvis Hall, 1020 Pine Avenue West at 2pm. No admission charge. For further information, contact Ms. Pat Tuck, 392-8209.

B-B-Q

Today is the last day of classes. Coincidentally, it is also the day of Lambda Chi Alpha's 8th Annual B-B-Q and End-of-Courses Party. Come give your palate a treat and then enjoy a good party. Where you may ask? Ask you may: 3505 rue Peel. Bar-b-que: 4 - 7. These parties must be fun, after all it is our eighth. Special added attraction: Rocko B. will ask Ogu to dance...

Sociology Party

The Sociology Students' Association and the Department of Sociology announce the Year-End Punch Party! Today, at 3pm in Leacock 820. Featuring Punch and Live Music! All sociology students welcome!

McGill Chinese Students' Society

Bridge Group. Last meeting for this semester today. Everybody welcome.

Linguistics Students' Association

Is sponsoring a Cheese and Baguette Party today in the Linguistics Lounge (SBB599) from 3:30 - 5:30pm. Come and celebrate the end of classes. All future Chomskys (i.e. students taking Linguistic courses) are welcome!

Saturday

Savoy Society

Last meeting of the year will be held at 5:00pm today in Union Building Rm. 425. Attractions include: election of next year's executive; slide show; playing of our "soundtrack"; and a last chance for Remi to tell us about his adventures in the MSEA office.

Papermaking Workshop

Learn to recycle junk mail into beautiful sheets of paper. Saturday April 11, 10am - 3pm. For registration or further information 481-2826.

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Nanjing Normal (Teachers') College,
Nanjing (Nanking), Jiangsu Province
Shanghai Medical College (Number 2), Shanghai
Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei Province
Central China Normal (Teachers') College,
Wuhan, Hubei Province
Xia Men University, Xia Men, Fujian Province

Dates: Group 1: June 1 through July 27

Group 2: June 16 through August 10

Group 3: Fall through Spring and Summer 1982

Each study program is eight weeks in duration for the summer sessions; six weeks of instruction, twenty hours per week and two weeks of study travel arranged by each institution in China. Those remaining for longer periods will study and then travel on holidays at the end of their study. Graduation certificates will be given by each institution in China to those who successfully complete the course requirements. Prior to leaving Canada, students should arrange for credit through their home university.

Cost for the summer program of eight weeks is \$2,995 U.S. which includes tuition, room and board, all fees in China, health and accident insurance, air travel from the West Coast departure at Seattle and San Francisco. (The Committee is seeking through CUTS and other agencies to reduce this cost with departures in Canada competitive with this charter above.)

Cost for continued study after summer program ranges from \$3,000 to \$3,600 U.S. per year depending on the university selected. Students who remain throughout the year will have their summer tuition/fees applied toward their remaining fees.

For further information and application brochure, call or write:

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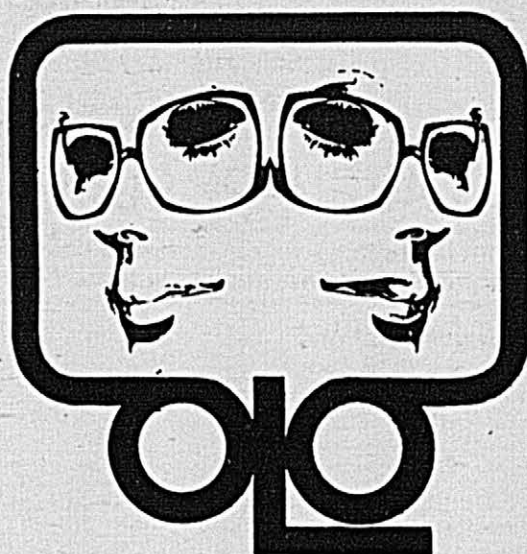
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☐ Student Handbook ☐ Society Newsletter ☐ Old McGill Yearbook

Check here ☐ if you will be in the Montreal area over the summer and are interested in getting involved during that time. Indicate any particular area(s) within the activities you checked off in which you'd like to work (e.g., publicity, logistics, finances, etc.)

Hand in completed form at the Students' Society General Office or mail to: Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, Room 105, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9 (392-8930).



DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

BELL CANADA

sees the light

by Julian Betts

Imagine: a few years from now when you pick up a phone your voice will be whisked along to its destination on a beam of light the width of human hair. Thanks to the emerging technology of fiber optics, such a feat may soon be commonplace.

The principle behind fiber optics is not new. Ships have long used light and the Morse code to communicate with each other. Fiber optics merely represents a technological leap forward from this primitive communication system. Just as the conventional telephone converts the human voice into an electric signal, the telephone of the future will convert speech into narrow pulses of laser light, which speed down a special glass filament. Since the glass fiber is thin, the light reflects off the fiber walls rather than escaping.

This low leakage of light confers a number of distinct advantages on optical fibers. First, a light signal can be transmitted through a glass fiber ten times further than an electric signal transmitted through a copper wire. So fewer repeater stations will have to be built. Also, optical fibers are practically invulnerable to wire tapping.

Fibre optics also make sense economically.

As minerals become more scarce, the price of copper wire is bound to skyrocket. Optical fibers, on the other hand, are made from inexpensive glass.

Light waves are an ideal means of transmitting information of any kind. Like radio waves, they consist of electromagnetic radiation, but they have a frequency 100,000 times higher. Therefore, they can transmit 100,000 times as much information. Indeed, an optical fiber the width of a hair will soon be able to carry 4000 telephone conversations at the same time. This characteristic represents yet another advantage over bulky wire cables.

Labs around the world are presently investigating ways of improving current fibre optics technology. For instance, here in Montreal, Bell Canada has installed a six fiber cable about a mile long. Technicians are studying the effects of climatic variations and mechanical vibrations on the slender glass threads. So far the results are promising.

In 1978 Bell Canada initiated the first test of optical fibers on residential phone lines in North America. The

study, involving 35 homes, will evaluate the practicality of using fiber optics to beam telephone, television, radio and other communications media into the living room. Similar research is being conducted in Europe, the U.S., Japan and Australia.

The current flurry of activity in fiber optics has not escaped the notice of the military establishment. Replacement of electrical wiring systems with the glass fiber system would greatly reduce the weight of fighter aircraft. In addition to fiber optics, military research has also centred on the use of laser light for short distance communications through the air. Such a system would prevent enemy reception of messages, since laser light, unlike radio waves, travels in a very narrow line without spreading out. To intercept the communication, then, one would have to stand directly in the "line of fire".

So, fiber optics promise to revolutionize the entire communications field in the years ahead. And it was the narrow beam of light called "the laser" which started the revolution.

The secret behind lasers

by Bill Sheffield

Yes, Virginia, there are ray guns.

Laser guns are not yet the "Saturday Night Special" of the spaceways. Even so, in 1979 the US Department of Energy introduced them into its training of personnel to guard nuclear installations. The gun emits a weak laser beam whose "impact" causes no damage. The "hits" may be electronically recorded to test the trainee's skill.

Since being perfected in 1960, the *Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation* (laser) has found more and more uses. Today those uses range from surgery on the eye to the measurement of continental drift.

The principle behind the laser was discovered by Albert Einstein in 1917. Quantum theory told him that atoms are allowed to exist only at fixed energy levels that resemble the steps on a staircase. Einstein saw that an excited atom that had moved up a step could be stimulated to "work off its frustrations" by emitting light. In so doing, the atom would return to the bottom step, the ground state.

The light doing the stimulating, and the emitted light would be a perfect team. They would be of exactly the same wavelength, and would be exactly in step, or in phase. With the addition of similar "teammates" of light, they would form a laser beam.

Forty-four years later, T.H. Malman put the theory into practice. His laser used a ruby for its atoms. A powerful flashtube provided the energy to excite the atoms. Photons of light emitted by an atom in the ruby collided

with other excited atoms. The chain reaction produced laser light which was reflected off of mirrors back into the ruby many times. Each time the light was amplified until the much strengthened laser beam emerged through a non-silvered part of the reflecting mirrors.

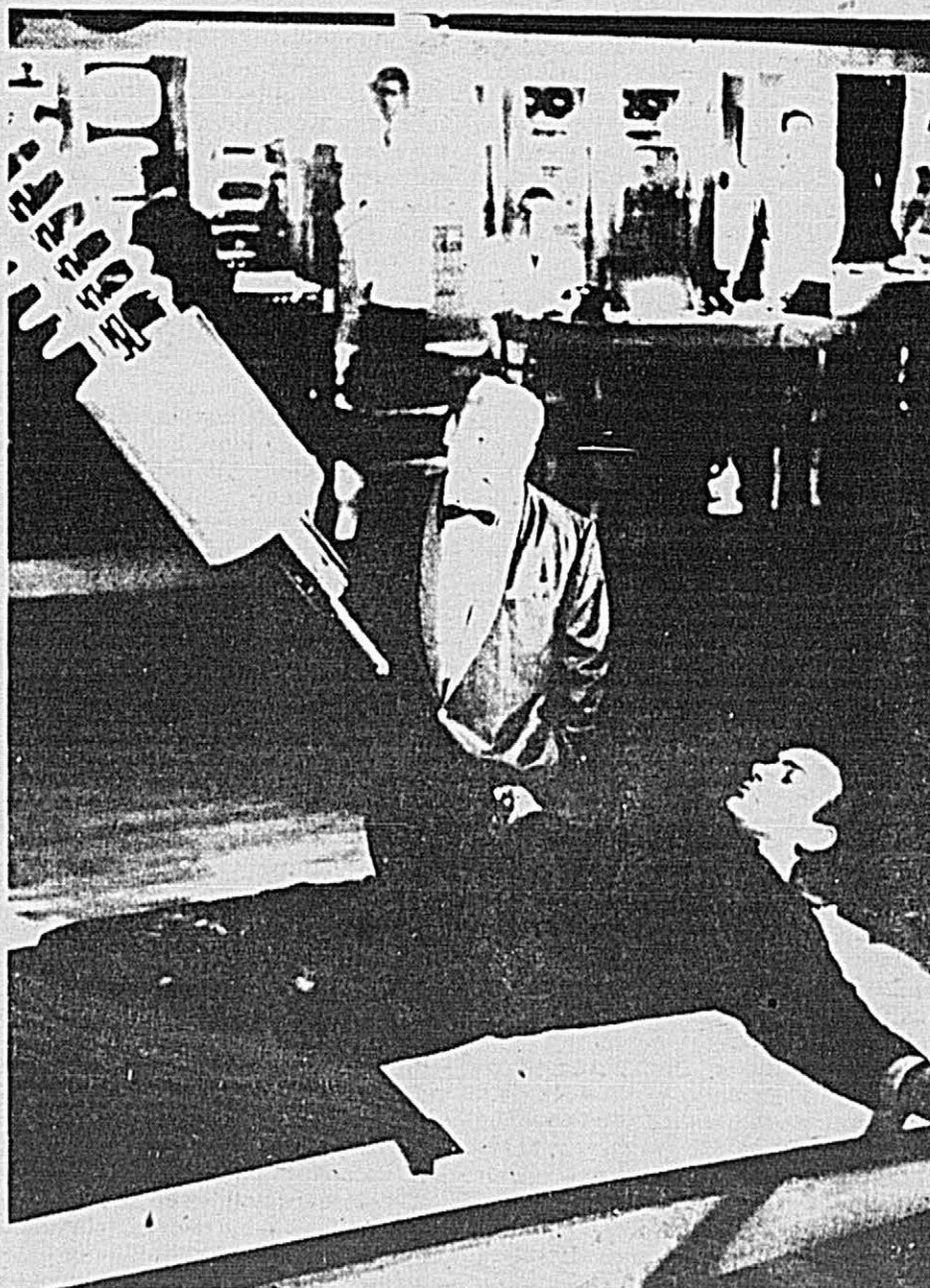
Modern day lasers may be pulsed lasers, helium-neon lasers, semiconductor lasers or other types. All, however, work on the principles of Malman's original design.

A laser directed at an object that will absorb its rays has a dramatic, if localized effect. A laser can vaporize small quantities of any known substance. Thus lasers may be used to cut minute holes in diamonds without damaging the gem as a whole. They can seal human blood capillaries, or vaporize an exposed tumour. They can drill a minute hole through the eardrum to allow the ear to drain, or they can put through metal. Laser technology is also used in the fields of telecommunications and surveying.

Israeli scientists successfully used laser beams to vaporize oil-containing shale in 1979. The vapour obtained was then condensed and separated to obtain petroleum fuels.

In 1977, a US-based aviation magazine reported that the Soviet Union possessed a laser weapon that could eliminate all US inter-continental ballistic missiles in flight. The United States repudiated the claim, but President Carter admitted that research into laser and particle beam weapons was an ongoing concern.

That same year, scientists at the Laser Energetics Laboratory in



Lasers will have a profound impact on people in all walks of life. Especially those in the Secret Service.

Rochester University succeeded in generating temperatures of 67 million degrees in a laser-induced fusion experiment. It is hoped that lasers could provide the key to fusion power, a clean

nuclear energy of enormous potential. In the future, lasers will have a profound impact, whether they infringe upon Buck Roger's territory or that of the major oil companies.

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Laser research enlightens McGill

by John Beckerle

Laser research is divided into three major parts: the actual design and study of lasers themselves, the application of lasers to a new use, and the use of lasers as tools in scientific research. However, the dividing line between these parts is not very well defined, and research at McGill and elsewhere often bridges these boundaries. According to Professor A.A. Gundjian of the Department of Electrical Engineering, the development and applications of lasers has become so vast and diverse that it can no longer be encompassed by one person. Thus this article will try to give a representative, rather than exhaustive, selection of the use of lasers in research at McGill.

The work of Professor Gundjian, who runs the laser laboratory in Electrical Engineering, involves actual laser development. One of his projects is the development of techniques for modulating the output of continuous wave (CW) carbon dioxide (CO₂) laser. This needs some explanation. CW means a laser that emits light in a constant beam, as opposed to a pulsed laser that only emits light in very short bursts. Modulation means to change rapidly either the frequency (color) or the amplitude (intensity) of the light. The usual purpose of modulation is so that a light beam (or a radio wave for that matter) can carry information. The most common examples of this are frequency-modulated (FM) and amplitude-modulated (AM) radio waves. Similarly, a modulated laser beam could be used in direct line of sight high speed information transmission, which is the proposed application of this work.

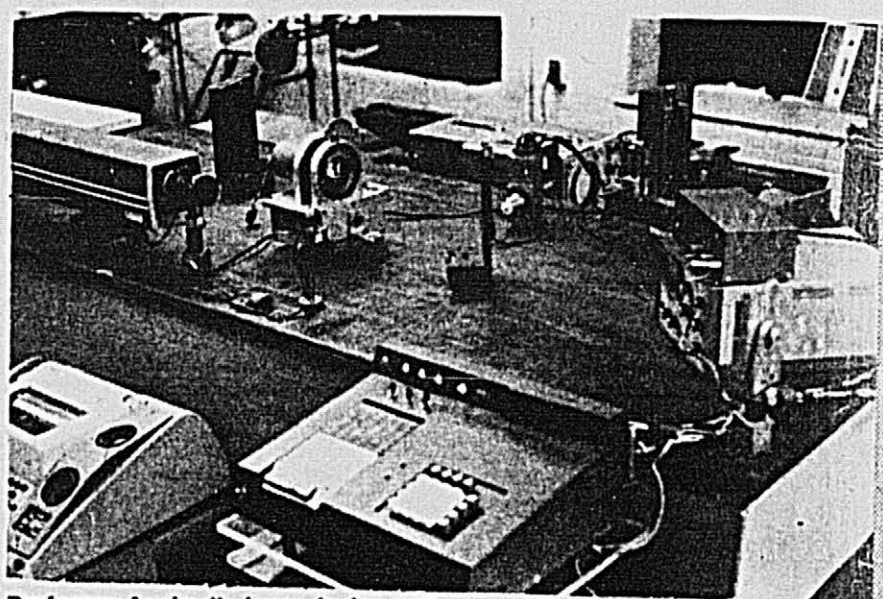
Another of Gundjian's projects is the development of a detector for pulsed infra-red (IR) laser radiation that will

function at room temperature. A detector of this sort could be used in pollution control and environmental monitoring where, for example, the light from an IR laser would pass through the emissions from a smokestack, and then hit the detector. Changes in the beam intensity due to the pollutants could then be detected.

Also being studied by Professor Gundjian are the effects of extremely high power IR lasers upon their own optical elements. IR light, unlike ordinary light, is absorbed by glass lenses and mirrors. Thus special materials must be used to fabricate the optical components used to build IR lasers. The huge powers available today from modern IR lasers, such as the CO₂ laser, can damage these components. This work has led to the development of new materials from which even higher power lasers may be constructed.

A completely different line of research using lasers is found down the hall in the Micromechanics Laboratory of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, under the direction of Professor D.R. Axelrad. Here the very short (one-millionth of a second) high power pulses of a ruby laser are used to produce large thermal shocks in a very small piece of the substance being studied. This might be used to simulate a meteorite striking the covering of a satellite in space, thus allowing the preparation of specially resistant materials.

At the other end of the spectrum, Professor Axelrad has developed a technique which uses a CW argon laser to measure the three dimensional surface distortion of a small piece of thin material, such as paper, when that paper is subject to physical stress. This



Professor Axelrad's laser device can measure accurately to one thousandth of a millimeter.

technique, called "Double side stress holographic interferometry, can be used to evaluate the strength and other properties of papers, and is thus of use to the pulp and paper industry. The apparatus, which is computer-controlled, can measure deflections of one-thousandth of a millimeter.

Moving to the Department of Chemistry, Professor D.J. Simkin uses lasers (some homemade) as light sources in spectroscopic experiments. Spectroscopy is, in the simplest terms, the study of the absorption and emission of various frequencies (i.e. colors) of light by the substance under investigation. According to Professor Simkin, this field has been revolutionized by the use of lasers, allowing many experiments to be done which otherwise "would have been next to impossible". Professor Simkin has been using an ultra-violet (UV) laser to study the stability of various types of glass proposed for use in the disposal of radioactive wastes generated in the reprocessing of spent fuel from a nuclear reactor. If the glass used is not stable enough after several wears deep

underground, the radioactive waste might be able to be leached out of the glass by ground water. After subjecting a glass sample to extreme conditions to simulate the underground pressures and temperatures, the laser is used to probe the internal structure of the glass for breakdown.

Professor Simkin is also conducting experiments in the development of a new type of laser which could be adjusted or "tuned" over a wide range of frequencies of ultraviolet light. These "tunable lasers" are already widely used as visible and IR light sources for spectroscopy. In addition, they are used as light sources for selective photochemistry, in which a particular chemical reaction can be made to take place by shining enough of the "right color" of light on the reactants.

In the Department of Physics Professor D. Walsh is also using lasers as light sources for spectroscopy, this time to determine the amounts and types of impurities in special semiconductor type materials. These materials, which are produced in the

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Laser weapons may alter nuclear balance

by Heather Tisdale

A battle is shaping up in Washington over the military use of lasers. It is a battle that will be fought in secret, however, between hawks and doves in the Defense Department and the aerospace industry.

The question of a laser gap between the US and the USSR has been substantiated by intelligence officials and US scientists, who believe that the USSR has the lead.

To its supporters, the laser is the perfect weapon. A laser beam travelling at the speed of light is tens of thousands of times faster than a bullet or a rocket. The heat created combined with the mechanical shock wave due to recoil has sufficient impact to melt and tear the surface of an airplane or missile. Under ideal conditions (in a space vacuum) the range of a laser is limited only by its power and the precision of its optics.

Critics of laser weapon development envision a scenario of the Soviets perfecting a beam weapon that could be mounted on satellites and used to destroy American missiles after launching, or using particle beams to radiate large areas.

It is true that the military use of lasers would alter the present state of the US-USSR arms race.

The development of missile-destroying ray weapons would have the power to overturn the international balance of power and to revolutionize war. Strategic arms agreements would have to be nullified and the nuclear balance would be upset.

Aerospace companies considering building orbital laser ballistic missile defence systems (BMD's) are lobbying for development programs. They have so far met with limited success. The American Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has intimated that the Reagan Administration will push for more spending on laser weapons research.

The Defense Department, meanwhile, is making plans to test high-energy weapons at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico, the site of the first atomic bomb test.

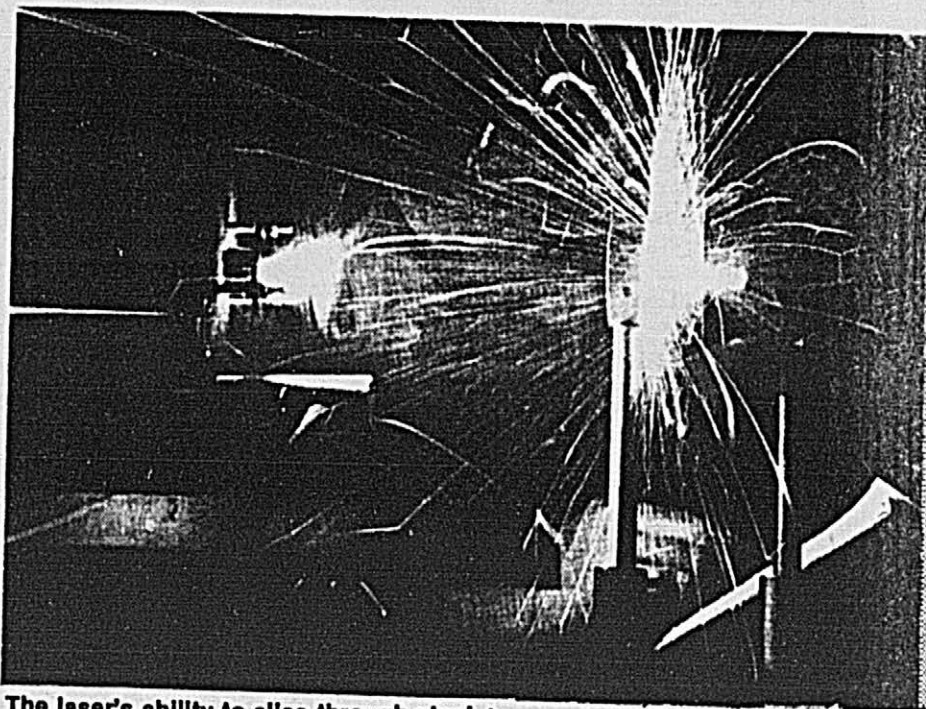
Officials expect that building of a High-Energy Laser Systems Test Facility at White Sands will be completed by October 1982.

Pentagon spokesmen hope that the White Sands Missile Range would include test-bed laser systems, making it the largest overland test range in the Western world.

Unlike grounded lasers, laser satellites are still far from being ideal weapons.

Kosta Tsipis, co-author of a recent MIT defense-technology study, points out that laser satellites could be put out of commission by decoys, electronic jamming and bombardment by ordinary missiles. Speed alone does not make a laser weapons system effective and from an economic viewpoint, a large number of cheaper, more useful weapons can be bought for the same amount of money.

In view of these problems, it seems unlikely that there will be an effective space-based laser system before 1990.



The laser's ability to slice through steel has captured the imagination of the military.

The Reagan administration has offered a number of alternatives:

- A laser or ballistic missiles could be used to defend against an attack by the other superpower.
- The two superpowers could advance at roughly the same pace and conclude with mutual invulnerability or a shift to low-flying cruise missiles.
- Countermeasures similar to the ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile) treaty of 1972 could be used against laser satellites. The Outer Space Treaty and the ABM Treaty could be expanded.

Ultimately, though, only political decisions can bring military lasers into being or prevent them.

Major General George Keegan, a former Air Force Intelligence chief, is a clear supporter of funding for laser weapons research.

In a March 1981 interview in *Discover*, he said,

"I think that for \$30 billion to \$50 billion we can undertake a number of initiatives in directed-energy weapons that might hold promise of restoring a

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DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Lasers lighten doctor's work

by Bill Skarnes

For many people, the idea of the laser is accompanied by visions of destruction. The military, in light of the arms race, has a fervent interest in lasers for such purposes as guiding weapons and ultimately, in using the laser as a weapon itself. The "Death Ray" is the most sensational example of this possibility.

However, within the last decade and a half lasers have filtered into the public domain. They are becoming established in the medical field and have promising uses in the near future.

The concept of the laser, which is an acronym for "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation", was first discussed by Einstein in 1917. The first operational laser of the type used for medical applications was not demonstrated until 1961 but by 1965 lasers had already found a place in medical research.

There are many kinds of lasers which have been developed and each one differs in the color of light it emits as well as the amount of power it can generate. Some lasers are so powerful that they are capable of vaporizing a diamond. These obviously do not have any practical applications in the operating room. Other lasers will only penetrate one or two millimeters into skin tissue. Therefore, it is possible to select the type of laser suitable for the needs of the treatment procedure.

One such procedure which has met with considerable success is the use of lasers for the treatment of eye disease. For instance, lasers are used therapeutically for diseases such as glaucoma, cataracts, and diabetic retinopathy which would ultimately lead to blindness if left untreated.

Previously, very delicate and complex operations, using classical surgical equipment, were required to help remedy these disorders. Now, with lasers, the same operations can be performed quickly, less painfully and with a reduced recovery period.

One prominent example is diabetic retinopathy, a major complication of the disease diabetes.

Diabetic retinopathy is characterized by an enlargement of the iris due to the growth of extra blood vessels. Thus enlarged, the iris cuts off the circulation of fluid to the front of the eye resulting in the accumulation of fluid there. Pressure builds up in the eye and

blindness ensues.

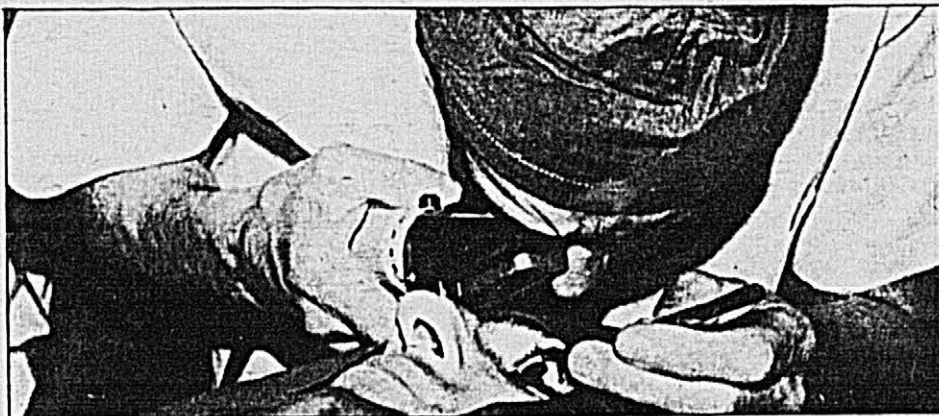
Blindness can be prevented by burning away the extra blood vessels with lasers, a technique known as photocoagulation. A laser beam is directed through the pupil of the eye and strikes the blood vessels of the iris. Upon impact, the light energy is converted to heat. The same principle is involved when focusing the sun's rays on a leaf with a magnifying glass.

The heat that is evolved will burn away the blood vessels, at the same time sealing the unburned ends, which

small blood vessels during an incision. Therefore the amount of bleeding is reduced, allowing for better exposure of the operation site. Keeping the overall blood loss down to a minimum also benefits the patient.

Another advantage is that when removing tumors from cancer patients, the likelihood of spreading the cancer cells to other parts of the body is decreased. Any cells which spill over will be destroyed by the intense heat of the laser.

One disadvantage of the laser scalpel



Laser technology allows surgeons to perform delicate eye operations more quickly and with less discomfort to the patient.

prevents bleeding. In addition, the laser beams have pinpoint accuracy so that the surrounding tissue remains unaffected. This accuracy is especially advantageous in eye operations since any damaged tissue cannot be regenerated and will cause impaired vision.

The use of lasers in the treatment of eye disease greatly reduces the risk of damage to the delicate structures of the eye as well as the risk of infection since no incisions are made. Consequently, the laser is becoming the preferred method of treatment over the conventional surgical procedures.

Surgical lasers have been developed which have proven to be invaluable in many kinds of operations. These laser scalpels deliver a thin, highly concentrated beam of light which can vaporize tissue. The depth of an incision produced by the laser depends on the time of exposure to the intense beam. A substantial amount of control and precision can be achieved.

Laser surgery has many advantages over traditional scalpel surgery. The main advantage is that the laser seals

in use today is its relatively awkward manipulation. For this reason alone, lasers have not been used very extensively in surgical procedures which require precise movements. This problem is not insurmountable. The use of fiber optics would allow the laser beam to be directed along curved paths. It would then be possible to use the laser scalpel in the most delicate

possible to conveniently generate a laser beam so fine that it could actually produce lesions in the individual organelles — the sub-units — of living cells!

Another useful application of the laser, totally unrelated to the ones described above, is for the analyzing and sorting of cells. Automated machines using laser light have been developed which are capable of sorting cells with great rapidity on the basis of differences in their characteristics.

Cells are passed single file through a beam of laser light. This is achieved by breaking up a continuous stream of fluid containing the cells into tiny droplets, each containing one cell.

Different cells will absorb different amounts of laser light. For example, cancer cells can be made to absorb a specific color of light whereas normal cells will not. As each droplet passes through the laser beam, the cell is analyzed for its absorption properties. If it meets the separation criteria, the detector will emit a small electrical pulse and the droplet will become charged.

The charged droplet then passes through an electrical field that will deflect it into a separate container. All of the uncharged droplets will not be deflected and will fall into their own container. The potential of these instruments in both the research and clinical fields is tremendous.

For instance, it can conceivably act as a powerful diagnostic tool for detecting cancer early in its development, making treatment much more effective.

It is evident that lasers have much to

The heat evolved by the laser will burn away the blood vessels, at the same time sealing the unburned ends, which prevents bleeding

operations, such as in microsurgery.

Many disorders in man can be linked to small groups of cells, particularly in the brain. Some of these disorders can be corrected by selectively removing the abnormal cells. The laser may prove invaluable in this aspect, since it is now

contribute to medicine. Lasers are still in the developmental stage, and the potential of these instruments is just beginning to be explored. With the success already enjoyed by the laser, it will inevitably become commonplace in the medical field.

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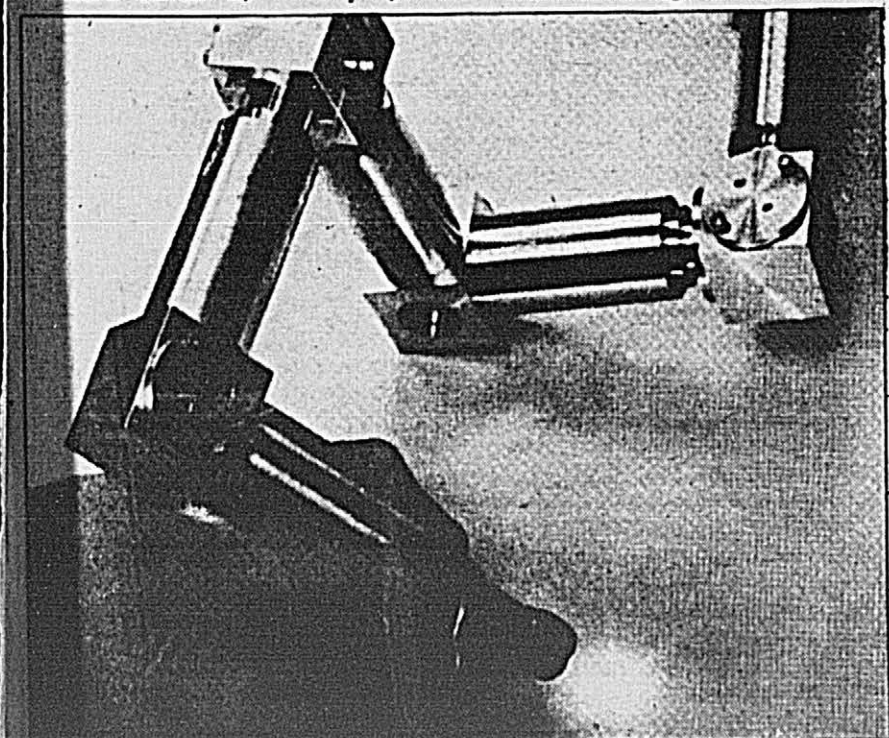
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Special thanks: Bruce Walker, Margot Rowley, Glnette Lamontagne, Daniel Green John Southin



The laser scalpel develops enough heat to seal off blood vessels before can start bleeding.

DAILY SCIENCE ISSUE

Soft Energy: the Only Path

by Peter Maass

The following interview with Amory Lovins and his wife Hunter was made shortly after his meeting with Quebec Hydro last November. One of the better known energy analysts, Lovins had just finished his outline of the Quebec Hydro's financial scenario — with special emphasis on the consequences of implementing their proposals. His basic premise is that if Hydro's expansion and borrowing occur at the same pace during the '80's as occurred during the last decade, the declining growth rates for electricity consumption due to increasing use of alternatives and especially through conservation which has an estimated net cost of would produce bankruptcy or an unprecedented scale. According to Lovins, Hydro could bankrupt the Province and inflict a 10,000 dollar debt burden on energy individual on the province in the 80's alone.

Dally: Where did the term "soft energy paths" come from and how did you initially become involved in promoting the 'soft path'?

Lovins: Well it's not the only alternative — just the only one that makes sense. I had started off — say in the sixties — assuming nuclear power was a good idea, because all I knew about it was what the promoters told me. And indeed in those days I got some awards from outfits like General Electric, Westinghouse and the Atomic Energy Commission for my physics work — and by the late sixties — I guess around 1970 — I was reading articles by people like Alvin Weinberg pointing out some social problems of the technology, and assumed that these could be solved by sufficiently careful engineering. Around 1971-2, I became involved in the Emergency Core Cooling System Hearings and realized the problems were not really soluble. As I then said in '71, we can't claim they are solved by pointing towards all the efforts made to solve them. Meanwhile, I'd been

peripherally getting involved in energy issues through resource policy and climatology and got more heavily into energy policy around early '73, say late '72.

Dally: so then you were involved already in the issues of energy even before the crisis.

Lovins: Yes, that was of course a good time to be in energy — getting in on the ground floor. In the fall '73 the roof fell in with the embargo. Suddenly energy people were very much in demand. A couple of years ago I teamed up with my colleague and now wife, Hunter, and we are now trying to get out of the energy business, although no doubt it will pursue us for a while.

Dally: You're not out of it yet though, as it appears from your lecture at McGill and Hydro, both of which attracted a full house. Where are your interests now?

Lovins: What we're (Hunter and I) trying to do now is apply some of the conceptual lessons we've learned from the energy problem in the much tougher resource crunches that are coming up, like soil fertility and water, and also to try to become more involved with the even tougher issues after that, like peace and social justice. Energy is no longer such an interesting problem because we think we have a good idea conceptually of how to solve it — and although there are still some interesting problems left in implementation, those are being rather rapidly worked out at a grass roots level — as people start to practise what we've been preaching.

Dally: Then the energy problem has its solution pretty well worked out by now, as you see it.

Lovins: Well, implementation is left as an exercise for the reader — there's still an awful lot of work to do and its going to occupy us throughout our lifetimes — it is not just us as people, but the whole society. The particular thing we try most to do, pulling together previously disparate pieces of a

solution, is pretty well done already in energy, and not done at all for some other problems which arise partly from misguided efforts to solve an energy problem which was defined too narrowly. What we've been trying to do instead is come up with an approach to the energy problem which at least keeps all the other problems from getting worse.

Dally: What do you think are the major obstacles preventing the acceptance of soft technology here in Quebec — especially in the universities where is so little emphasis placed upon anything but development of 'hard energy system's?

Lovins: Well, there are strong institutional momenta still aimed in a direction that have now become obsolete namely building more central electric systems, and I think as it starts to sink in — that Hydro's construction program would add a debt burden of over \$10,000 to every person in the province just in the 80's — it will occur to people that there are more sensible ways for people to spend that money — ways that will provide more jobs, more energy sooner.

Dally: What can be done at present, or what is being done, to postpone Hydro's policy until it receives adequate review? Are there particular steps that should be taken and others not?

Lovins: First of all, what is necessary is to become informed and to start working as individuals and communities with the groups that are already active in these issues — politicians do either what you want them to do or what they think you don't care they do. Hunter's former boss says that the country is a little like a restaurant — well, Hunter — why don't you tell it.

Lovins: Well yes, this is in a United States context but it applies equally well I suspect with Canada: That the country is like a restaurant. If you walk into a restaurant wanting a hamburger

and a coke, and the first thing you do when you walk in is say 'your pizza stinks and I don't like your milkshakes', its not very likely that the restaurant is going to understand you want a hamburger and a coke, and they're not very likely to take kindly to your telling them that the pizza stinks, because that's not the normal way of communicating with the restaurant. Senators, congresspeople and representatives in the United States, are or should be waiters and waitresses. They should be coming to the citizens and asking them 'what do you want' or we should be able to say to them 'what's back in the kitchen' or 'what can you rustle me up?', and then communicate what it is that we do want, as well as what it is that we don't like. We find that when we do that — not only telling representatives they've done something that we don't like, but thanking them when they've done something right — and establishing cordial relations with various representatives, well then we can make a great deal more progress.

Lovins: It's also important to begin at home, fixing up our houses, using more efficient cars and by our example as well as what we say influencing the people that we live with, work with and play with. In our various capacities we each influence a great many people. It is important further to look around our communities and try to spot the instances in which we're using energy stupidly — and to say what are the silly rules, customs, or institutions which are making us use energy in this dumb way, where are we not giving ourselves the incentive or opportunity we would need to be able to use energy in a way that saves money. Once we've identified these barriers, we should start clearing them away. It's a classic community organizing problem. These are not easy problems but I think they are much easier than the alternative, which is potentially a bankrupt province with a lot of useless concrete sitting up in the north woods.

To the Daily:

I am a member of McGill Chinese Students' Society. On March 28, Sat. 5pm, I attended a general meeting and election called by MCSS which proved to be a great disaster and a total chaos.

It is with great disappointment that I now describe to you the public showcase I had witnessed. Firstly, there was absolutely no order in the meeting. The agenda was changed once too often. It was impossible for anyone to follow the meeting procedures. I wonder at the legality of these changes of the agenda once the agenda was passed. Secondly, the president announced the three resignations which appeared to me as unconstitutional and totally irresponsible because those resignations were made without replacement. These three ex-executives were a minority of the MCSS executive committee which is consisted of ten persons. As a member, I was shocked and outraged by this outdated news. Two of the ex-executives disrupted the meeting procedures and made



a scene. One in particular went to the front and read out her resignation letter which is a personal attack upon MCSS leadership. Her letter says that she had to resign because she could not work under an 'incompetent leadership'. Since the meeting was not totally consisted of MCSS members, I feel that it was a planned personal attack. Therefore, I sincerely ask those qualified law experts to respond to my request as to the legality of her public announcement. I question her personal integrity and code of ethics. Moreover, I wish to know the inside story of this scandal which is a disgrace to the Chinese students. Since MCSS does not seem to enforce its con-

stitution which appears to be incomplete, I hope this matter to be handed over to the Students' Society for full investigation. This is not an intuitive judgement since the MCSS general meeting and election was not held in a constitutional manner.

Thirdly, one member criticized the MCSS constitution article dealing with resignation and asked what should be done at the resignation of the presidency. He suggested that each executive should deposit \$100 with the MCSS account, and whoever resign should be penalized by the confiscation of the deposit fund. It seems as if he is promoting a guaranteed executive sales plan. Deposit

\$100 with MCSS. Can do! Can do! Wow! What a proposal.

It is ironic that he did not pursue the resignation matter of the three ex-executives. Rather, he is so concerned about the future.

Lastly, a healthy organization needs potential candidates to run for the election of the various posts. A sense of responsibility, consistency, and a co-operative spirit is absolutely essential for each executive who voluntarily commits himself to the position. MCSS lacks all these qualities. I am now writing this letter to call for the attention of all MCSS members to raise their consciousness on the MCSS. I feel that the existing MCSS committee members are running the club on fame rather than on commitment. Also, I would like the McGill Students' Society to put close attentions to MCSS in the future. Frankly to say, I don't like to waste two bucks membership fee on such a students' body.

(Withheld Name)

To the Daily:

This is my second letter about Professor Gutkind's

position on the Palestinians. The first was not published. In my first letter, I pointed out that Professor Gutkind was one of only a few McGill professors not afraid to sign a pro-Palestinian petition.

In this letter, I wish to express my admiration for someone who is able to transcend the fear that led to the creation of Israel, to Israeli repression against Palestinians, and to the inability of most Israelis and Zionists to see the Palestinians.

I believe it is this basic fear of the Other, bred and nurtured by the historic atrocities Jews have suffered, that is the underlying reason for the emotional reaction in the three letters, defending Israel and Zionism, by D. Sagman, R. Wisse and B. Gale et al (Daily, 1 April 1981).

Professor Wisse accuses Professor Gutkind of being a self-hating Jew; I believe that what he really hates is that fear of the Other which blinds Zionists to the common humanity of all — be they Jews, Palestinians, Africans or whatever.

Norma Salem

Comment Science and Society Must Learn to Work Together

Lasers, the subject of this *Science Issue*, exemplify the radical manner in which science can alter society.

As with the development of the transistor, recombinant DNA and the computer, the advent of lasers in 1960 sparked a huge worldwide research effort in industry and universities. Within a decade, labs discovered uses for the laser ranging from industrial welding and fiber optics communications systems to delicate surgical tools and military weaponry.

This explosion of research and development illustrates the problems inherent in the regulation of science. The scientist who unveiled his prototype ruby laser in 1960 probably had little idea of the vast number of applications his invention would find. Indeed, it would seem that the speed with which scientific ideas criss-cross the globe renders the concept of individual responsibility among scientists meaningless.

Once a scientist opens a potential Pandora's Box, he can no longer control the consequences. Furthermore, if a scientist refuses to do a scientific project for ethical reasons, he has no assurances that another scientist won't carry it out anyway.

This is the nature of science. It charges relentlessly onward like a riderless horse. And nobody seems willing to take up the reins.

Government has generally not lived up to its commitment to regulate science, particularly in the face of pressure from industry. The scientific community has on the whole realized the social implications of its work, but self-interest can easily creep into value judgments. Thus scientists should not be expected to — or allowed to regulate — their work alone. The public has shown a growing curiosity in the force which is changing its world so dramatically, but has expressed little interest in getting directly involved.

Thus, improving the manner in which science is

regulated can follow three paths.

First, self-regulation of the scientific community can work if done properly. Individual scientists may feel incapable of controlling science, but this does not automatically absolve them of their responsibility. If anything, they should redouble their efforts to work among themselves to deal with the ethical problems presented by their work. One example occurred when biological scientists, meeting at Asilomar in the 1970's, succeeded in drafting a set of guidelines for recombinant DNA research. Nevertheless, further steps are required to bring the rest of society into the decision-making process.

Secondly, then, scientists should work toward strengthening ties between government and the scientific community. Such an improvement of communications would benefit society as a whole, for truly worthy scientific projects would receive the funding they deserved. Also, litigious areas of science would be thoroughly aired in the political arena, focusing public attention on problems before they become intractable.

Finally, scientists and the mass media can keep the public informed through increased cooperation. An aware public is more likely to become vocally involved in scientific policy decisions. For instance, if a large segment of the population determines that research into medical uses of lasers deserves more funding than research into military applications, and voices its opinions effectively, then it may sway government policy for the better.

Thus, an open scientific community, a responsible government and a concerned, informed public must combine to guide science policy. This cooperative approach between all segments of society is absolutely essential, for a community incapable of controlling its science is incapable of controlling its destiny.

—Julian Betts

McGill Research laser than ever...

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Department, are being studied in search of a high efficiency photovoltaic cell (for the production of electricity from sunlight). Professor Walsh is using laser spectroscopy to study the properties of these impure or "doped" semi-conductors, as related to their potential for application as photocells.

It is clear from this brief survey that the variety of research that involves lasers, either as tools or subjects, is immense. In fact, the only limiting factor seems to be the price tag, which is also immense. The cost of a research quality laser is often tens of thousands of dollars. To use such lasers also requires expensive optical components costing hundreds of dollars. Home-built lasers, though less expensive, still require expensive optics and other parts. Although this seems to be true for all types of scientific equipment, the amount of laser research possible today is limited only by research funding.

Military...

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significant balance within three to five years."

Research and development spending for laser weapons has already reached \$1.5 billion.

The next decade will be a decisive one in the area of laser weapons. It seems likely that there will be a marked increase in spending on research and testing of laser weapons, an increase that will continue as long as there is a perceived threat of Soviet laser power.

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since the West owned the technological means of communications productions.

The declaration addressed itself to cultural alienation. It includes a clause pledging journalists to be "responsive to concerns of peoples and individuals." In addition to seeking a "diversity of sources." But according to an analysis by Thomas Collins of *Newsday*, the more radical UDCs claim "their people need to be instructed and informed by the government and shielded from outside influences and bad news about themselves..."

Two Russian journalism professors at the conference put down the Western position because "absolute freedom to inform other countries irrespective of their desires compromises their freedom." Former Tunisian Secretary of State Mustapha Masmoudi equated the freedom of information with the freedom to inform. Basically, he argued that the Western media reports news with no sensitivity to who will be receiving that news. He echoes complaints presented by the Soviets in 1972 that citizens were receiving TV broadcasts unsolicited by the government and called it highly "disruptive." East Germany has had the same problem with West German channels.

A UNESCO delegate from Finland called the final measure a "much milder declaration than the original presented at Nairobi" by the Non-Aligned countries. Though certainly imperfect, he said, it badly defines the tasks,

rights, and responsibilities of the media" with an eye to humanitarianism. Further, he said, it "sets standards for media content — a virtual taboo within the Western liberal tradition but central to the demands of the developing and socialist countries."

In this statement lies the essence of the declaration's accomplishment, if it can be said there is any. But in attempting to define what has never before been defined, the declaration may have reverted to an overly ambitious task. For not only has it proposed a definition of the freedom of the press on a worldwide basis; it also proposes that the mass media be the proponent of "a more just and equitable economic order."

To accomplish this, the declaration incorporates a promise to "correct the inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries ... their mass media should have ... the resources enabling them to gain strength and expand."

A paradox exists here. The Third World wants Western technology training — which means that initially they will have to welcome the members of the Western press to show them the way — although they have decried the West for domination of the media at all levels. And the economic burden of evening up the balance cannot be carried solely by the United Nations. Ultimately, investment capital will be needed and the source may have to be a Western government or conceivably a

multinational. At best, the balance of a worldwide equitable media network will be an extremely delicate one.

Access to information is perhaps the most crucial issue here. Yet even in the world's liberal democracies, facts are easily enough hazed or hidden — as with Watergate a few years ago and the recent Reagan assassination attempt — for reasons of "national security." Freedom of the press is a fragile enough concept at home, one that often challenges to the limits of the legal frame works of Western democracies.

Nations must reserve the right to protect themselves, and human rights must receive worldwide support. Yet any attempt to safeguard the media's function in society means running the risk of going too far in the other direction and restricting that freedom. When taken abroad, the principle of a free press become even more tenuous. And if nations cannot accept diverse views from within, they certainly will not welcome mass media from the outside for further scrutiny. As international relations become increasingly complicated, the UN's role of international gatekeeper will be ambiguous at best, dangerous at worst — and will continue to defy a single, worldwide definition.

PQ...

continued from page 33

satisfaction will probably not primarily francophone. About 10 to 15 percent of the anglophone community may be elected, and his riding is not a large number, but would have expected five years ago. David Payne, anglophone candidate, has a good chance of vote for the PQ, in other ridings

continued from page 5

psychologists, indeed all specialists in human relationships agree that incarceration for more than five years causes irreversible problems for the prisoner and that, when it is normal detention. Against the advice of these specialists and experts, you prefer to lock up certain prisoners for a minimum of two years in a Super Maximum, and in the worst conditions imaginable!

"What credibility can be given to this kind of special program when it is known that all the policies put forward by the CSC are responsible for the present situation in the penitentiaries. Never has the Canadian prisoner been punished with such harshness and brutality. The average sentence is 7.6 years for federal justice, the highest in the world which is no mean thing when you consider what's happening inside totalitarian regimes," said Rousseau.

Last September, the *McGill Daily* ran an article about eight English prisoners who sued the CSC for damages after being involuntarily transferred to French institutions in Quebec. One prisoner, Rodney Camphaug, sought an injunction against all further involuntary transfers, maintaining that they are harmful to prisoners on many levels.

Because of their collective militant stand, these prisoners were all retransferred to other English prisons that were agreeable to them and the CSC. The judge in the injunction petition agreed with Camphaug that the transfer was inhumanitarian, but upheld the right of the CSC to continue the practice.

PREL:

suite de la page 5

mis sur pied. L'imprimerie est un outil privilégié dans l'approche de cette forme de pédagogie, son utilisation donnant aux étudiants l'occasion d'étudier une situation avec laquelle ils sont en contact et d'en formuler une analyse qu'ils communiquent ensuite.

Les étudiants du projet ont poursuivi au cours de l'année les projets amorcés, leurs professeurs renvoyés continuant de superviser leurs travaux. Les étudiants ne voient donc pas les tuteurs que l'administration leur a imposés; "on les voit pas, mais ils ont quand même des exigences et c'est eux qui vont nous mettre notre note". Les élèves ne seront pas évalués sur le contenu du cahier pédagogique qu'ils ont produit mais bien sur leur démarche. Les tuteurs leur ont demandé de présenter une analyse de ce qu'elles auront appris au cours de cette année de stages.

Pour les étudiantes, le fait que les tuteurs aient acquiescé à leur demande de note commune, prenant ainsi position contre l'administration qui avait invoqué cette pratique pour le renvoi de Desjardins, "montre qu'ils ont peur de s'opposer à nous".

La survie du projet de pédagogie l'an prochain dépendra sans aucun doute des décisions que prendront au cours de l'été divers organismes qui ont été saisis du dossier de Michel Desjardins. La Commission des Droits de la Personne se prononcera apparemment bientôt. La CDP avait recommandé l'automne dernier à l'administration de la faculté d'éducation d'engager des professeurs compétents en pédagogie progressiste pour encadrer adéquatement les élèves.

La Ligue des Droits et Libertés vient de mettre sur pied un "imposant comité d'observation qui bénéficie d'une subvention de \$6000 d'Ottawa, et dont le mandat consistera à examiner la situation actuelle, et les motifs du congédiement. Ils auront à se prononcer sur la dimension idéologique de l'affaire" déclare Desjardins.

Les associations professionnelles AQPU (Association Québécoise de professeurs d'université), de même que la Fapug (Fédération des associations de professeurs d'université du Québec) ont par ailleurs "le pouvoir moral de se prononcer sur la compétence de Michel Desjardins... Ils peuvent mettre l'université sur une liste noire, ce qui constitue une publicité réellement nuisible" qui ne manquerait pas de placer l'U de M dans une position délicate.

De toute évidence, l'affaire demeure une "grosse cause". La CDP et la LDL jouissent d'une réputation et d'une crédibilité indéniable au Québec, mais n'ont aucun pouvoir, elles ne peuvent que faire des recommandations à l'université et au gouvernement. A ce stade, il n'est plus possible de faire abstraction de la dimension politique de l'affaire.

If your car's
out of shape
you get rid of it,
right? What if
your body's
out of shape?



YIDDISH YOUTH COMMITTEE

Meeting Monday April 27, 1981

8:00 PM

Jewish Public Library (Lower level)
5151 Cote St. Catherine Rd.

An increasing number of people are opposing the all-too-frequent tendency to ignore and even denigrate Yiddish. A youth committee is being formed to promote and to provide opportunities for the use and appreciation of the Yiddish language and culture (literature, music, film, history, etc.). All interested are strongly urged to attend.

No prior knowledge of Yiddish is in any way necessary.

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2 1/2 apartment to sublet, unfurnished. Available June-August, option to renew. Call anytime 286-0052.

Sublet May 1st to July 31st. Large, bright, clean, furnished 1 1/2. Laundry room downstairs. Downtown by Guy metro. Rent \$195/month, heat and water tax included. Option to renew. 931-0073.

Learn all the laughs of Montreal by living in a loft on Crescent Street. People here can be very warm on a summer night. Free everything — come and see. \$170/month — May - August 31st. Call 487-6614 and leave a message for Jeff.

Call Francine. 1 1/2 sublet. May 1st - August 31st (with option to renew). Kitchen alcove, furnished, laundry facilities. Near campus on Dr. Penfield. \$185/month, all utilities included. 931-3747.

Terrific downtown location - Drummond, just above Sherbrooke. Clean, spacious, carpeted 1 1/2. Has modern appliances and washer & dryer facilities. May 1 - August 31st with option to renew lease. Furnished or not — negotiable \$170/month. Call 845-9657. Keep trying!

\$100.00 Bonus and \$10.00 reduction on clean 1 1/2 freshly painted apartments. Are you a student? Call now 282-0297.

Sunny, spacious, clean, furnished 3 1/2 to sublet from May 1 till end of August. 5 minutes from campus on Durocher. \$210/month all inclusive. Come and see, or call Dina 284-9205.

1 1/2 summer sublet May 1 - Aug. 21 in modern highrise with pool and sauna, fully furnished on corner of Milton and Lorne. Phone 286-0247.

Sublet: bright and beautiful 1 1/2 on Pine Ave. towards Cote des Neiges. Furnished, clean, with large bay window on street level and more. Available May 1 with option to renew in September. Only \$150. Call 931-5549 early AM or late PM.

Summer sublet May 1 to August 31, 4 1/2 two bedroom furnished apartment Durocher & Milton. \$250. plus. 843-7627.

Summer roommate wanted May 1 to August 31 to share large, sunny 4 1/2 room apartment furnished. Plants welcome. \$130.66 plus/month. 843-7627.

Sublet: beautiful furnished apartment on Durocher. End of April till August with option to renew. Reasonable price, three minute walk to campus. Phone 849-7650.

URGENT: We need people to sublet our apartment for the summer and there's the option to renew. Very spacious 5 1/2 across from Currie gym on Durocher. Sunny, newly painted and taxes paid already — what more do you want? Call 286-07-5 or drop by 3651 Durocher No. 6.

Sublet for May 1st 1981. On Aylmer, 2 1/2 for \$135. a month. Call 284-2827 after 8:00pm.

Apartment sublet: 5 1/2; \$330. to Sept. 31. 15 minutes from McGill. Occupancy July 1. Contact Prof. Gehr 392-5928 or 933-0456.

Very spacious apartment to share furnished. Well located (corner of St. Viateur & Waverley) 10 minutes by bus from McGill. \$125. per month. PHONE NOW Danielle 849-8687 between 9am & 5pm.

Apartment to sublet: large 4 1/2, 2 ideal bedrooms, clean kitchen & bath; partly furnished & kitchen stuff. Open out to patio. Ideal for MD students on elective/summer projects. Available June 12th to early September. Rent a bargain. Call John or Eddie at 844-0446.

To sublet with option to renew lease from May 1st till August 30th. 2 1/2 apartment on Durocher, close to Milton. Rent \$157. per month. It's comfortable & convenient. Phone 284-2098.

Sublet 3 1/2 furnished, very clean, Ste-Famille & Sherbrooke. \$290. Call Paul at 284-2496.

Roommate wanted (female) to share 2 1/2 apartment on University St. Fully furnished. Wall paper, cozy, comfortable. From May 1st to Sept. or Dec. Chinese preferred. \$110/month. Please call 286-0735.

4 1/2 to sublet from April or May 1 to Sept 1 (may renew lease). Furnished with wood floors, high ceilings — on Pine across from the gym. Phone 845-0655 or Marguerite at 392-8319.

Apartment (4 1/2) needs to be shared from May 1st - Sept. 1st. \$65. per month. Call after 9pm, fully furnished.

I am looking for a female roommate, preferably with an apartment in the ghetto, for September. Call Kelly at 656-2487.

The best place in the ghetto (LaCité). Sunny 3 1/2 to sublet, including air conditioner, health club, swimming club, etc...\$300/month, a real bargain! May to July. Call 845-0601 evenings.

Dead End Street: 1575 Summerhill (Cote des Neiges & Sherbrooke). 4 1/2, \$300. neg. View of swimming pool. 937-0431.

WANTED (sublet or otherwise). 1 1/2 or 2 1/2 as soon as possible. Call 931-0099.

Close to campus - Sublet with option to renew. Share 570 Million 9 1/2 rooms. Color TV & very cheap! Everything \$128/month. Call after 9 and ask for Jo 849-6807.

350 — JOBS
Telephone Sales — The Globe and Mail — Canada's National Newspaper is currently involved in a recruiting program for our downtown telephone sales office. These positions would be of interest to people who can communicate effectively, work five evenings per week, and are money motivated. Our telephone sales program offers hourly rate and bonus, and full training is provided. Please contact your Campus Manpower Centre for more information. Call between 6 & 9pm, Ron Daniels at 845-2364.

352 — HELP WANTED

Responsible person (s) needed for driving 1980 Mazda 626 (5 speed, air-conditioned, AM-FM stereo, reclining seats) to SAN FRANCISCO, California in early-mid-June. Expenses negotiable. Personal insurance required. Call Susan, 484-6856 evenings till 11pm.

Tutor needed for psychology Statistics. Call Barbara 739-4396.

354 — TYPING SERVICES

Leave the typing to us! We'll type your resumes or term papers professionally and accurately in both languages. For more info, please call 844-1112 — Agence de Placement Montréal.

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356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Manquez-vous de temps libre? Etudiante anglophone à McGill, je cherche un emploi de gouvernante-au pair. Expérience et disponibilité dès le m-mai. Sarah 286-0439 ou 392-4553 (pour message).

If you are moving furniture, boxes, trunks, etc. and don't have much money, call me I can help you out. Richard 286-1777. McGill Student Transport.

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

For sale: Medium size Danby refrigerator 32.5" by 19" by 19", only 8 months old, \$185 or best offer. Call evenings 286-1750.

For sale: beautiful Oak Chest of drawers with mirror; \$90. Trans Audio speakers \$100/pair. Desk chair \$15. Miscellaneous furnishings available last few days of April. Call now 931-0187.

For sale: Toshiba stereo cassette deck Model PC-3060. Features include Bias, Equalization, Dolby NR and Dolby FM. \$75. Call 286-0571 after 5:30pm.

For sale: Cassette tapes TDK SAC90 and Maxell UDXLII. \$5 each. Call 845-1480.

FEATHER AND DOWN COMFORTERS (a.k.a. Quilts, Duvets) made to order. Limited number of orders will be taken at special summer rates (25% off). Leave messages for Leslie at 933-4555.

Yippee - Yi - Yo - Kal - Yay. Get yours today! Women's leather (brown cowboy boots. Brand new, size 7, reg. \$120. now \$60. 844-0788 after 7pm.

For sale: furniture. Only 8 months old. Included are a Singer Love seat, Singer hide-a-bed and a chair. I will also include in the package 2 telephone stools and a bridge table. Please call after 5:30pm.

367 — CARS FOR SALE

250 Mercedes Benz 1970. 4 speed, power steering, power brakes, Engine excellent. Leather interior. AM-FM. Michelin tires & extra tires. Some rust. \$2000. 877-7397 day, 486-9785 nite. Albert.

370 — RIDES

Moving to Boston or Providence? I have a truck with room for one more person. Leaving April 16th. Share expenses and driving. Call 286-9111.

Rider wanted - Am leaving for Calgary around May 1st and would like one passenger to share driving and gas expenses. Non-smoker please. Call 931-6085.

372 — LOST AND FOUND

FOUND - In the Union Bldg., a Staedtler technical pen. For identification, phone 286-0872.

FOUND: these keys on a branch of a tree at open air pub on Friday, March 27. Identify and claim at Students' Society office in Union.

Found: outside library March 13, gold necklace with pendant. Call 845-4906.

Found - glasses in beige case in the Leacock Bldg. If they are yours, please come to the Students' Society counter in the Union Bldg.

374 — PERSONAL

Want to talk with a rabbi? Call Rabbi Hausmann at 341-3580.

ELLEN FALCONER I.D. 7813751, please call or come to Daily Ad office, we have important message for you.

Guillaume: Thanks for a great, cool, fun, neat and excellent, fantastique, formidable, super, terrific, le mieux année. I've never known anyone whose dandruff was as fun to pick as yours. Je t'aime (un peu). Saira.

Claudette, Jenny, Mildred, Myrna, Diana, Lisa, Margie, Michele, Bill, Blair, Filip, Alex, Rick, Mark, Mike, Qeb, Rene: Great party - Thanks - Love you all. Nat's.

All right! The Silent Subway runs...

383 — LESSONS OFFERED

Singing Lessons (placing the voice, breathing, interpretation, elementary piano lessons, ear-training, music theory). Bilingual, certified teacher of the Province of Quebec. Near McGill. Call evening or weekend. 844-9633.

Introductory course in basics of good singing, offered by experienced teacher, McGill trained; to begin May. Call 487-9761 before 10pm.

385 — NOTICES

Our coded confidential file lists people looking for friends. You're invited to send your name, address and interests and get listed free. Box 35, Ile des Soeurs, Verdun, Que. H3E 1J8.

Cours de danse contemporaine avec Carol Ip. Deuxième session commençant le 6 avril. Petits groupes de technique et de technique expérimentale. Sur Tai Chi, Alexandra, Wigman, danse nord-américaine. Niveaux I, II, III. Studio Cent-Un, 1499 Bleury, Ile des Arts. Appelez Carol Ip à 849-4444.

Europe? Consider Odyssey Travel's charter fares and Student discounts before it's too late. E.g. London from \$459; Amsterdam from \$425; Athens from \$713; Paris from \$590; Copenhagen from \$480; etc...Departures from Montreal, Toronto and New York. Student discounts on Airfare-Eurail combinations are available. For more information, pick up our free brochure from the McGill Bookstore or call 286-0423 after 7pm.

Student seeks others for 2 to 4 weeks. CHARTER YACHT SAILING IN VIRGIN ISLANDS late May to June. Itinerary: sailing, island-hopping, snorkeling, windsurfing. Information: Steve 739-4051.

Celebrate while you still can...come party hearty with a Live Band! Gardner Hall presents "Peter Comfort". Friday April 10 at 10:00pm. Refreshments will be served.

The end is near...of classes that is. Come and celebrate at the 8th Annual Lambda Chi Alpha End-of-classes party! 3505 Peel St. Friday April 10th Happy Hour and B.B.Q. from 4 - 7, party afterwards.

387 — VOLUNTEERS

Camp Kinkora - Volunteers needed for summer camp program, aiding mentally handicapped adults during the period of June 20 till July 4. If interested please call Kelley 689-1023 or Nancy 481-4802.

Speak Vietnamese or Cambodian? Volunteers are needed at Walkley Centre to make door to door contact with new refugees and to help them plane recreation activities that they express interest in. If you have any free time, call 488-5424 & ask for Ruth.

The Yellow Door

ELDERLY PROJECT

needs COMMITTED VOLUNTEERS to visit isolated or handicapped persons in the McGill area during the summer months if YOU can give even as little as 2 hours per week of yourself

CALL Elizabeth at 392-6742 or drop in at 3625 Aylmer St. between 10 am & 4 pm Monday to Friday. Student Christian Movement in McGill University

Students' Passover Seder at Chabad House
3429 Peel St.



842-6616

Saturday and Sunday

**April 18 and 19
7:00 PM**

By reservation only
No reservations after April 13

SPECIAL STUDENT RATES

Students' Society Applications

are hereby called for the following appointed positions:

(Deadline: 4:30 p.m., Friday, April 10, 1981)

SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON

The External Affairs Committee on South Africa was established by Students' Council to carry out two primary functions. These are: to educate the student body about the situation in South Africa and to urge the University to divest its funds from companies operating in South Africa and from banks extending loans to South African institutions. The Chairperson assumes a general coordinating role and ensures that the three sub-committees operate effectively.

STUDENT DIRECTORY COORDINATOR

The Students' Society will be publishing a student directory in the Fall of 1981. The Coordinator will oversee all aspects of this publication including the organization of authorization release cards to be signed during the September registration period, establishing a budget and calling for printing quotes from various publishing companies. He or she will also decide on other relevant information to be included in the directory.

NOTE:

All of the above positions are considered voluntary. In some cases, however, small honoraria or part-time employment pay is involved. Except as noted above, joint applications will be accepted from not more than two (2) students for any one (1) position. All applications will be treated confidentially and will be reviewed by the Students' Society Nominating Committee. The best qualified candidates will likely be interviewed by the committee.

"General Application" forms are available from the Students' Society General Office. Room 105 of the Student Union, 3480 McTavish Street, from Sadie's II in the McConnell Engineering Building or in Chancellor Day Hall from the SAO or LUS offices.

Completed applications must be submitted to Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, Students' Society General Office NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., THURSDAY, MARCH 19th, 1981.

Mary-Louise Prosen, Chairperson
Students' Society Nominating Committee



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NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ADLERIAN PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology Conference

April 10th to 12th

Mount Royal Sheraton Hotel

Friday, April 10th: 9 am - 5 pm

Marie Hartwell-Walker Ed. D. on

**"Understanding and Redirecting
the Behaviour of Adolescents"**

Saturday, April 11th 9 am - 5 pm

Sunday, April 12th 9 am - 1 pm

Highlight:

Dr. Alexandra Adler, daughter Alfred Adler,
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Other themes: Prominent Educators from the US and
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Alcohol Abuse, The Foster Child, Stress, Marriage
Counselling, Overweight, Management, Crisis
Intervention, Adult/Teenage Relations, "Single
Again," The Fully Functioning Family, Psychodrama,
etc.

Rates

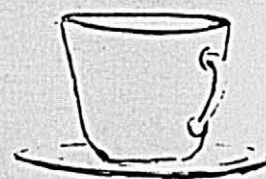
	Full	Students
Friday	\$45	\$25
Friday evening & Saturday	\$35	\$20
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Whole package	\$85	\$45

Saturday evening Banquet & Dancing \$18 inclusive

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Celebrate the End of Classes At Lambda Chi Alpha's 8th Annual BBQ and End of Classes Party!!



Date: Friday, April 10th

Place: 3505 Peel Street

BBQ: 4 - 7 Party after

Come to the party that begins in
April and ends in May!



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Guarantee**

Tours Ajisme Travel Agency holds a govern-
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with Québec Law, participates in a collec-
tive security program which protects the
travelling customer. All monies received,
on deposit or on account toward the cost
of a service, are deposited in a trust account
and retained in the name of the client.
Such money will be used only for purposes
of the trip in which the client is registered,
and held until final payment for said trip
is made.

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Graduating in '81?



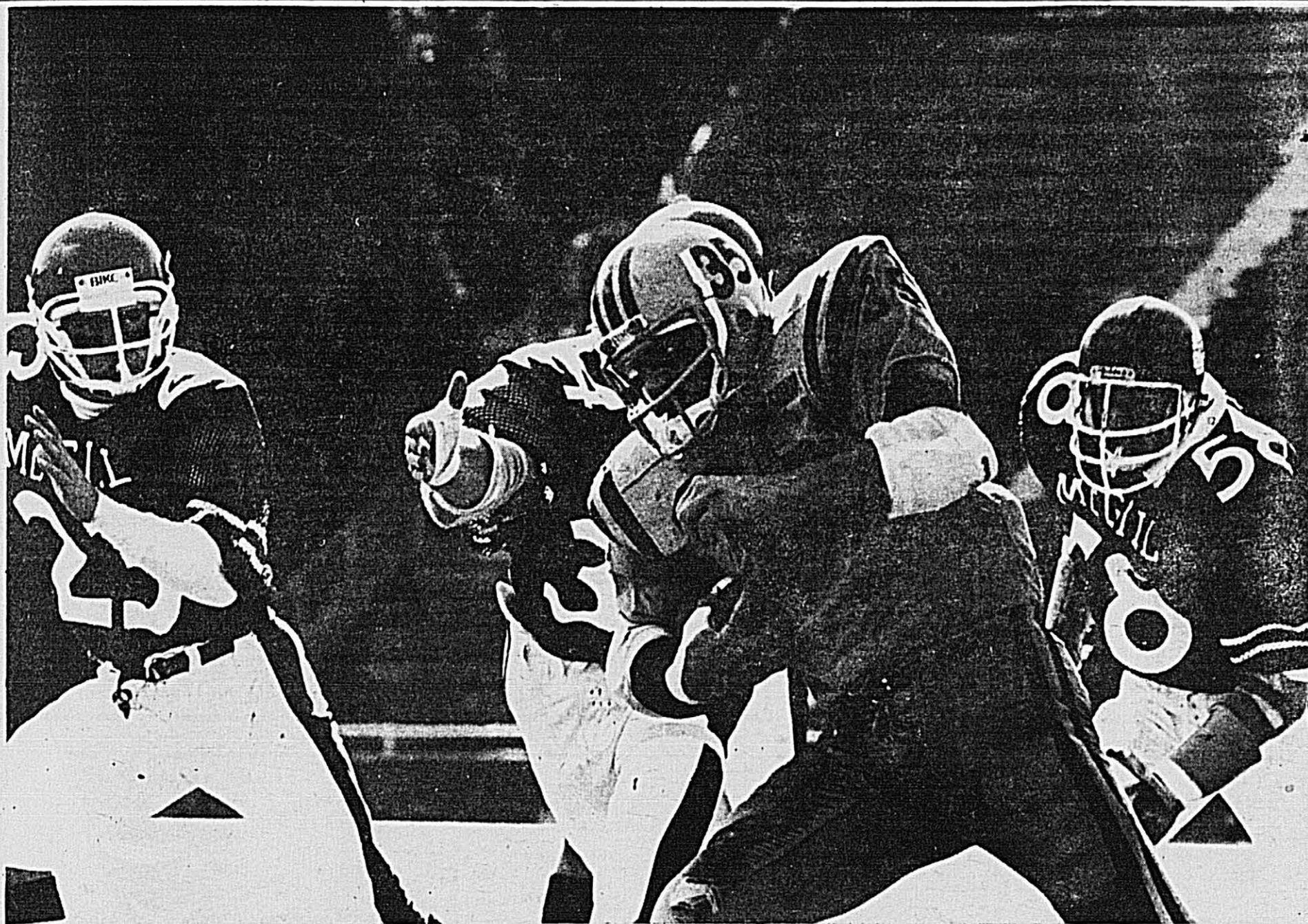
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- buy now while gold prices are low
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- ask about the Aurora

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**McGill University Bookstore
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April 8th & 9th
Two Days Only
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Daily Sports



McGill Athletic Awards MVPs

Alpine Skiing Team Women:
Alpine Skiing Team Men:
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Martlets Basketball:
Redmen Basketball:
Martlets Diving:
Martlets Field Hockey:
Martlets Fencing:
Redmen Fencing:
Redmen Football:
Redmen Golf:
Martlets Hockey:
Redmen Hockey:
Redmen Rugby:
Redmen Soccer:
Martlets Squash:
Redmen Squash:
Martlets Swimming:
Redmen Swimming:
Martlets Synchronized Swimming:
Martlets Track and Field:
Martlets Tennis:
Martlets Volleyball:
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Nancy Richardson
Peter D'Louhy
Brenda Narwanl
William Ng
Linda Schaapman
Gordon Brabant
Eniko Klefer
Irene Gibeault
Julie Vanderfeen
Ron Brunet
Marc Joncas
Robert Montcalm
Isabel Marchand
Ken Covo
Tim Stokes
Brian Decarie
Connie Lebrun
Tim Lui
Brigitte Leger
Peter Nelly
Robin Anderson
René Bélanger
Janet Blewald
Debbie Christie
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The Green Mountain Club, Inc.

The Mountain Section requires 5 persons to form a work crew for Long Trail maintenance. The primary work period is July 3-12, 1981. Food, transportation, and an honorarium of \$35. per day, will be supplied. Apply in writing before April 30th to: Robert Batt
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Verdun
H4H 1V1

Information: Robert Batt, 769-0924 or John German 692-4607

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McGILL'S DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS PRESENTS SUMMER FUN AND FITNESS BUY YOUR SUMMER MEMBERSHIP!

MEMBERSHIP FEE STRUCTURE

	CURRIE GYM		TENNIS		MOLSON TRACK	
	2 MONTHS	4 MONTHS	2 MONTHS	4 MONTHS	2 MONTHS	4 MONTHS
FULL TIME MCGILL STUDENTS	\$15	\$25	\$15	\$25	\$15	\$20
GENERAL PUBLIC	\$30	\$45	\$30	\$45	\$15	\$20

Memberships may be purchased from the General Office (G3) of the Currie Gym beginning April 27 from 09:00-17:00 hrs.

SESSION DATES

2 month session: May 4 - June 15, June 29 - August 10
4 month session: May 4 - August 10

GUEST FEE

For guests at the university there is a \$3.00 fee per day which entitles one to a swim, a squash game etc...For a break, make use of the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium.

INFORMATION: 392-4725

or drop by the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium at 475 Pine Ave. West
Summer Hours

Gymnasium Complex — May 4 to August 15

Including pool, squash court, weight room and gyms.

Monday to Thursday
Friday
Saturday

08:00 — 22:00 hrs.
08:00 — 19:00 hrs.
09:00 — 17:00 hrs.

Track — May 4 — September 7 — 08:00 to dusk

Weston Pool — May 4 to June 12 — Monday to Friday —

11:15 — 14:00 hrs.
16:30 — 21:30 hrs.

**IF YOU ARE GOING TO BE AROUND THIS SUMMER
OR PART OF THE SUMMER WHY NOT JOIN.**

McGILL INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS

SPRING SESSION

May 5 to June 14, 1981

REGISTRATION: April 30 & May 1
10:00 - 18:00 hrs.
Office G7
Currie Gymnasium

CO-ORDINATOR: Sandra Carter

INFORMATION: Office G7
Phone 392-4737

SUMMER SESSION

June 29 to August 10, 1981

REGISTRATION: June 23, 25, & 26
10:00 - 18:00 hrs.
Office G7
Currie Gymnasium

- The summer instructional program is an opportunity to use the athletic facilities and to acquire or improve athletic skills.
- Members of the staff of the Department of Athletics, as well as qualified part-time instructors, will teach the program.
- Participants in the summer instructional program must hold a summer gym membership. This is available to students, staff, faculty and the general public from Office G3 of the Currie Gym beginning April 27 from 09:00 - 17:00 hrs. for information on gym memberships call 392-4725.

SPRING TERM MAY 4 — JUNE 15

COURSE	COST	HRS/WK-	DAY & TIME
BALLET I	32.00	3	Mon. & Wed. 17:15-18:45h.
BALLET II	32.00	3	Mon. & Wed. 18:45-20:15h.
MODERN I	32.00	3	Tues. & Thurs. 17:15-18:45h.
MODERN II	32.00	3	Tues. & Thurs. 15:45-20:15h.
JAZZ I	32.00	3	Mon. & Wed. 12:15-13:45h.
JAZZ I	32.00	3	Tues. & Thurs. 17:15-18:45h.
JAZZ II	32.00	3	Tues. & Thurs. 18:45-20:15h.
SOCIAL DANCE	25.00	1 1/2	Wed. 17:15-18:45h.
TAP DANCE	32.00	1 1/4	Wed. 17:15-18:30h.
AEROBIC DANCE	25.00	2	Tues. & Thurs. 12:15-13:15h.
SQUASH I	18.00	1 1/2	Mon. 18:15-19:45h. Tues. 08:30-10:00h. Wed. 12:15-13:45h. Thurs. 18:15-19:45h. Fri. 12:15-13:45h. Sat. 09:15-10:45h.
TENNIS	18.00	1 1/2	Mon. (Level II) 16:00-17:30h. Tues. 17:30-19:00h. Wed. 17:00-18:30h. Thurs. 12:00-13:30h. Thurs. (Level II) 17:30-19:00h. Fri. 16:00-17:30h. Sat. 17:30-19:00h. Sun. 12:00-13:30h. 10:30-12:00h. 10:30-12:00h.
GET FIT	18.00	2	Mon. & Wed. 12:15-13:15h. Mon. & Wed. 17:15-18:15h. Tues. & Thurs. 12:15-13:15h.
WEIGHT TRAINING	16.00	1 1/2	Mon. 17:15-18:45h. Tues. 17:15-18:45h. Wed. 12:15-13:45h.
YOGA I	18.00	3	Mon. & Wed. 17:15-18:45h.
YOGA II	18.00	3	Mon. & Wed. 18:45-20:15h.
YOGA III	18.00	3	Mon. & Wed. 20:15-21:45h.
Golf	12.00	1	Wed. 17:15-18:15h. Fri. 12:15-13:15h.

SAMURAI KARATE	32.00	3	Mon. & Wed.	18:30-20:00h.
AIKIDO	26.00	2 1/2	Wed.	18:30-21:00h.
AQUACISES (W)	16.00	1	Tues. & Thurs	12:30-13:00h.
BEGINNERS/LEARN TO SWIM (W)	20.00	2	Tues. & Thurs	13:00-14:00h.
SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING (W)	24.00	3	Mon. & Wed.	18:30-20:00h.
BRONZE MEDALLION (C)	32.00	3	Tues.	18:00-21:00h.
STROKE IMPROVEMENT (C)	20.00	2	Mon. & Wed.	18:00-19:00h.
SWIM FIT (C)	20.00	2	Tues. & Thurs	3:00-14:00h.
SENIOR & INTERMEDIATE RED CROSS (C)	20.00	1	Sat.	0:00-11:00h.
SCUBA CERTIFICATION COURSE (C)	106.00	6	Mon. & Wed.	18:00-19:00h. (Classroom) 19:00-21:00h. (Pool)
ROWING			TBA	
SAILING			TBA	
(W) WESTON POOL			555-B Sherbrooke St. West	
(C) CURRIE POOL			475 Pine Ave. West	

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**REGISTRATION: 1981
April 30 & May 1
10:00 — 18:00 hrs.
Office G7
Currie Gymnasium
475 Pine Ave. West**

NO CHEQUES PLEASE!

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Athletic scholarships to immigrate to Canada

by Elsie Goldberg

Athletic scholarships. The mere mention of the phrase brings to mind an image of young American athletes with flashy cars and luxurious apartments. According to a recent article in *Saturday Night* many scholarship athletes in the U.S. have a fifth grade reading level when they enter college — and when they leave. Athletic scholarships in the United States have allowed business to take over sport. The net result is talented but unintelligent athletes.

Canadian universities do not offer athletic scholarships at the present moment. However the issue of whether or not athletic scholarships should be introduced to Canadian universities was discussed at length at the annual meeting of the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union last June. The CIAU is the largest organization of university sports in Canada. The motion to accept the installment of scholarships passed by just one vote.

Athletic scholarships would monitor the present situation of giving out money to Canadian athletes under-the-table. However, the Ontario University Athletic Association strongly opposed the introduction of scholarships to athletics and

threatened to secede from the Union. Because the vote was so close the CIAU set up a committee to examine the situation and write a proposal in hopes of appeasing the OUAA before the national conference in Halifax this June. The proposal has been available for about a month now for all Canadian universities to inspect.

The proposal includes the following stipulations:

1. Scholarships can come from any agency such as alumni, the government or corporations.
2. There is no limit to the number of scholarships that can be offered.
3. The amount that can be offered is limited to tuition plus fifteen percent.

Bob Dubeau, Director of the Athletics Department and most of McGill's coaches feel the introduction of scholarships to Canada is inevitable.

Dubeau said that McGill and the QUAA will probably vote yes or abstain this June because it would be unfair to prevent other universities from having scholarships even if McGill is not ready for them.

Coaches Harry Zarins (swimming) and Butch Staples (basketball) feel it would help them a great deal if they could offer scholarships and prevent athletes from migrating to the

States via the scholarship route.

"Scholarships would really help our program," said Zarins. "It's going to help us because we don't have anything else to offer. We don't have the facilities to offer."

Staples agreed saying, "If the scholarships are there, I can work with them. I think it might be beneficial to McGill."

Ken Tyler, the Redmen hockey coach, feels that athletic scholarships could work under certain conditions.

"They should be based on academic standards as well as athletic ability. This would provide more reasons for the player to stay in school and do well in school," he said.

The caliber of hockey, therefore would improve, according to Tyler. However, Tyler saw possible problems with that. He added, "Just think what a joke it will be with better hockey and these referees."

Jan Meyer, coach of the Martlet's field hockey team had a different perspective on the matter. "I see the sport as being something that adds to their university life and it's something that they can really dedicate themselves to doing well in. Yet it doesn't dominate their university career," she said.

"So if we were to go to athletic scholarships and start, in effect, paying people to play, I can't quite see how it would work out in terms of my sport," Meyer added.

But the main concern, according to Meyer is funding. "Where is the money going to come from for these scholarships? We're scratching for money now just to run our teams and to run our programs," she said.

Meyer's question pinpoints the problem as money will certainly be an obstacle. The universities in both eastern and western Canada are ready for



scholarships. In fact, universities in British Columbia and Alberta are already offering government sponsored scholarships to students who stay in their province to compete athletically.

Ontario and Quebec universities are not ready for such scholarships. Their provincial governments are not willing to undertake this type of program because it would also have to be instituted in the CEGEPs and community colleges.

Carl Totzke, director of Athletics at the University of Waterloo, is one of the members of the six man committee formed to investigate the scholarship situation. Totzke said that the situation remains as it did a year ago — the west is ready, the east is ready but Ontario refuses and Quebec is unsure.

"Neither side has any flexibility in the matter and that is where the difficulty exists," explained Totzke. "It'll have to be put on hold for another year."

So, the situation remains

with the eastern and western universities ready to begin giving out scholarships right away, if they aren't already doing so through their governments. In Ontario, they still adamantly oppose it. Quebec, however, will probably not prevent the institution of these scholarships. In Quebec scholarships would demand a complete overhaul of the university athletics departments. They would have to hire more full-time personnel which is financially unfeasible now.

The McGill personnel agreed that scholarships are inevitable and said when the time for scholarships arrives, they will be ready, providing the money is available for utilization. However, personnel also expressed concern about the offering and distribution of athletic scholarships and said scholarships would have to be carefully monitored under very strict CIAU supervisory guidelines. Nobody wants to see the situation get out of hand as it has already in the United States. History does not always have to repeat itself.



Male and Female

Athlete of the Year

This year's top female and male athletes are Janet Blewald and Gordon Brabant.

The Muriel V. Roscoe Award is awarded annually to a graduating female student who during her years at McGill has shown proficiency and leadership, particularly in intercollegiate sports. Janet Blewald, this year's awards winner, has been active on the women's volleyball team, rowing club and tennis team.

Baseball with Duke 'n' Dave

National League

Bo Derek is the only 10 in the movies. But baseball has two: George Brett of the Kansas City Royals and Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies.

What? Have we gone crazy? No, there is a methodology to our madness!!!

We purport to rank the four Major League divisions by analyzing each team's eight starting players, its four starting pitchers, two pairs of relievers, two bench positions. Each of these groups or individuals will then be given a rating from 1 to 10 to be adding up for the final total.

The team with the highest rating will be, in our minds, the 1981 World Series champions. The "Sparmanian method" which evolved from everyone's all-time favorite Expo Joe Sparma, indicates that, should they remain healthy throughout the season, the Milwaukee Brewers will 128 1/2 points will be the 1981 World Champs. While the Montreal Expos will have to be content with losing their first World Series.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

MONTREAL EXPOS — 126 points. The young Expos get the nod here in a pick 'em with the Phils. No real weak spots on the only real Canadian team. Great depth at most positions and strength up the middle in Gary Carter, highest-rated catcher, and Andre Dawson — 9 in centerfield. Starting pitching is solid with Rogers, Sanderson and Gullickson forming a one-two-three punch.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES — 126 points. The Phils will finish second because of the lack of depth on their pitching staff.

After Steve Carlton and Dick Ruthven, the starting pitching is questionable. Nino Espinosa and Larry Christenson are returning from injuries and Tug McGraw will have to return to reality.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES — 123 points. Older but not better. Starting pitching is weak but bench strength of Bill Robin-

son, Benjie Carbo, John Milner and Lee Lacy will keep the team alive. Dave Parker and the relievers lead by Kent Tekulve and newcomer Victor Cruz will make the Pirates a strong late-inning team, but not strong enough to take first.

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST

DUKE 'N DAVE'S 1981 BASEBALL PREDICTIONS NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

1. MONTREAL EXPOS.....126 points
2. PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES.....126 points
3. PITTSBURGH PIRATES.....123 points
4. ST. LOUIS CARDINALS.....121 1/2 points
5. NEW YORK METS.....114 points
6. CHICAGO CUBS.....111 1/2 points

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST

1. LOS ANGELES DODGERS.....123 1/2 points
2. CINCINNATI REDS.....122 points
3. HOUSTON ASTROS.....120 1/2 points
4. ATLANTA BRAVES.....115 points
5. SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS.....114 1/2 points
6. SAN DIEGO PADRES.....107 points

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

1. MILWAUKEE BREWERS.....128 1/2 points
2. NEW YORK YANKEES.....129 points
3. BALTIMORE ORIOLES.....126 points
4. BOSTON RED SOX.....122 1/2 points
5. DETROIT TIGERS.....120 1/2 points
6. CLEVELAND INDIANS.....115 points
7. TORONTO BLUE JAYS.....107 points

AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST

1. KANSAS CITY ROYALS.....125 points
2. CALIFORNIA ANGELS.....119 1/2 points
3. TEXAS RANGERS.....119 points
4. CHICAGO WHITE SOX.....117 points
5. OAKLAND A'S.....115 points
6. MINNESOTA TWINS.....112 1/2 points
7. SEATTLE MARINERS.....112 points

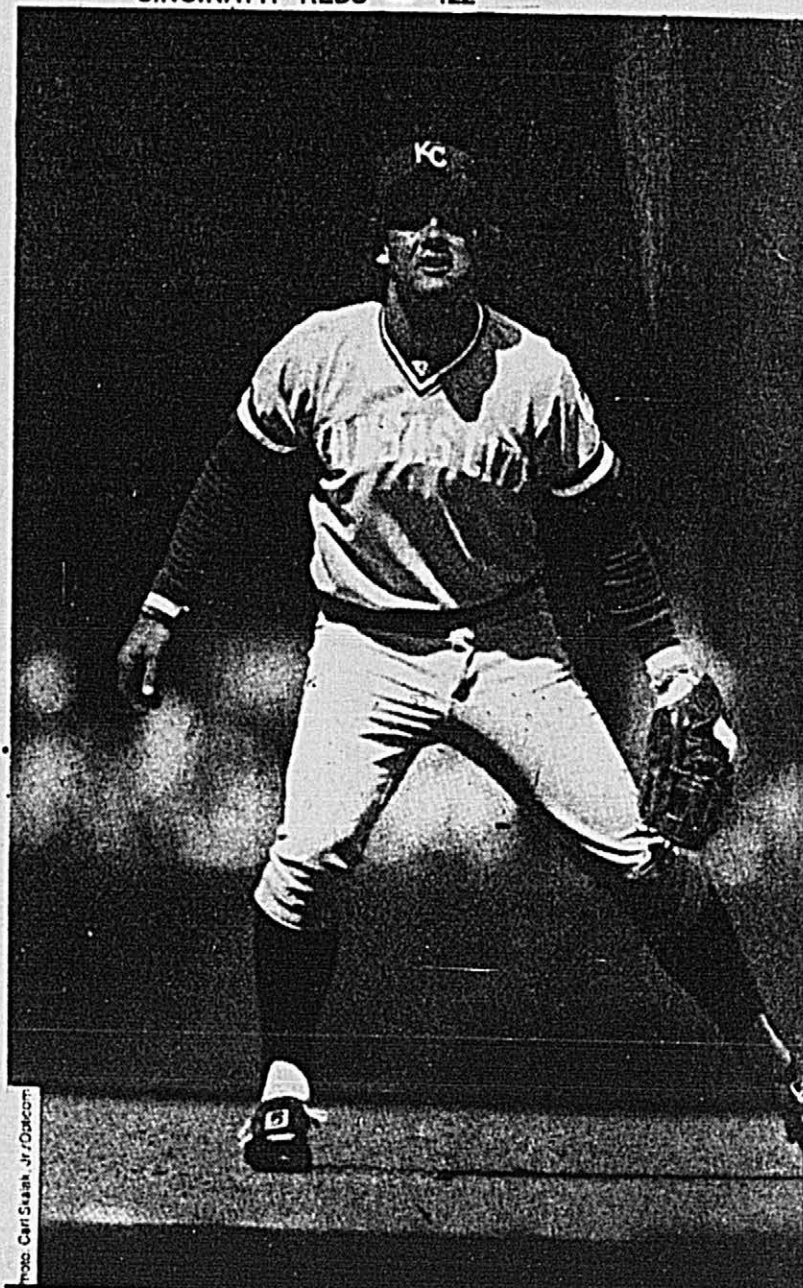
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5. OAKLAND A'S.....115 points
6. MINNESOTA TWINS.....112 1/2 points
7. SEATTLE MARINERS.....112 points

LOS ANGELES DODGERS — 123 1/2 points. Solid almost everywhere. Great bench and one of the best pitching staffs if Don Stanhouse and Terry Forster can return from injuries and if Fernando Valenzuela can repeat his fine rookie performance. Weak spots are catcher and centerfield.

CINCINNATI REDS — 122

points. Second place will go to the Reds if Johnny Bench catches more than 100 games. Assets are George Foster, Ken Griffey — 8 1/2, and Collins — 8 1/2 and an acquired bench strength in scrublinis Larry Bittner and Vall.



American League

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

MILWAUKEE BREWERS — 128 1/2 points. Though they have 1/2 point less than the Yankees we're going on pure instinct and on one condition: that the Brewers remain healthy for the duration of the season. Team assets include a great pitching staff made even better with the acquisition of Rolfe Fingers and Pete Vukovich, and an awesome hitting line-up lead by first baseman Cecil Cooper — 9 1/2 outfielders Ben Oglivie and Paul Molitor and catcher/DH Ted Simmons.

NEW YORK YANKEES — 129 points. Depth, depth, and more depth in the Big Apples. Dave Winfield being an addition to a gallery of stars. The Yankees have the deepest bench in the majors but they

lack a proven fourth starter (Tom Underwood) and a trefelder along the lines of Reggie Jackson. Should the Brewers falter, the Yankees take the A.L. East.

BALTIMORE ORIOLES — 122 points. A solid club, yet they are doomed to finish third because of their weaknesses at catcher, short and third. Assets include first baseman Ed Murray — 9 1/2, rightfielder Singleton — 9 1/2 and centerfielder Al Bumbry — 8 1/2.

BOSTON RED SOX — 122 points. If you thought the pitching staff was a question mark, the Bosox staff is a question mark. Dennis Eckersley, Fred Tanana, Mike Torrez, Campbell and Skip Lockwood all have to return to their



Women emerge from the sidelines

by Louise Haberl

You've come a long way, baby.

The above statement, well-intentioned though somewhat sexist, is probably most familiar as part of a cigarette ad. It also aptly describes the present situation of women's sports at McGill. Over the past decade, there has been a strong increase in both the university's support for and the level of participation in women's sports.

Although problems remain in trying to improve the public's attitude toward women and sports, women at McGill have, with certain qualifications,

struction (in sports)...In terms of just about every intramural sport, you'll find a greater ratio of men to women."

At the intercollegiate level there is a noticeable difference in the degree of support of men's versus women's teams. The discrimination arises as a result of the classification system used to determine the amount of financial and training support a team will receive.

Staples explained that there are a number of criteria involved in determining a team's level of classification, and it is these criteria which effect the degree of support of a particular women's team.

The criteria include competitive structure of the sport (i.e. how large is the intraprovincial or extraprovincial league with which a McGill team would compete), competitive success, tradition, popularity, the extensiveness of the "feeder" system (i.e. high school and CEGEP teams which would provide players for McGill teams), and potential revenue. Depending on its rating, using these criteria, a given team will receive a classification somewhere between Level IV (low support) and Level I (high support).

One result of this system is the existence of three Level I men's teams (football, basketball, and hockey) and one Level I women's team (basketball).

Staples pointed out that certain women's teams suffer more than others as a result of the system's criteria. He gave as examples the lack of available competitive structure for women's field hockey, and the lack of any established tradition for women's ice hockey.

These criteria leave women's intercollegiate teams with more complex problems than simply lack of funding or interest. There is a need for the development of the profile of women's intercollegiate sports. Without this prerequisite, there will be little chance for increasing the level of support for women's intercollegiate teams.

Other developments in the athletics program at McGill are perhaps more encouraging than the intercollegiate situation. One in particular was the merging in 1976 of the

men's and women's athletics departments into one Department of Athletics. Prior to this time, the existence of two separate departments meant separate budgets for each, including the funding of teams.

Professor Gladys Bean, Assistant Director of Athletics, feels that the merger has improved the general atmosphere within the Department, even though for her it meant giving up her position as Director of women's sports program at McGill.

"I guess I feel that it's better being inside the circle making decisions rather than being 'equal and parallel' but on the outside," said Bean, discussing her present role within the Department.

Bean commented that as a result of the merging of the two departments, there has been the development of an effective information pyramid for the voicing of student and staff opinion. The integration has made discussion of men's and women's sports priorities easier, particularly on the Student Athletic Council (SAC) the representative body of students in the Department of Athletics which was formed as part of the merger.

"On the Council (SAC), there's no talk of 'you're a man and I'm a woman' — it's very equal," said Bean.

Bean compared the state of women's sports at McGill with that at French universities and other universities across Canada. She felt that while sports programs at all these universities suffered from a lack of female administrative staff, the French universities have a special problem since francophone women must deal with strong cultural obstacles to participation in sports.

"French universities are committed to giving women the opportunity (to participate in sports) but culturally, French women are not as used to competition. They're used to being academic," Bean explained.

Bean commented that attitudes towards women's sports at McGill are relatively advanced in comparison to other Canadian universities, and is optimistic about the future of women's sports at McGill.

equal footing with men at all levels of competition.

"Over the past eight or ten years there's been an incredible change in the Department of Athletics...For example, the recreational programs are pretty balanced now. A decade ago you could count the number of women squash players on one hand," said Butch Staples, Service Program Coordinator for Athletics.

At the level of instructional sports (e.g. dance, karate, fencing, archery), there has been increasing participation by women in recent years. Men, on the other hand, prefer to sign up for intramural teams rather than for instructional classes. Staples offered a possible explanation for the preference:

"The male ego may be a factor. Females seem to be more willing to accept in-

Expo Steve Renko. No other liabilities except catcher. Rod Carew at first base is a 9, as is Fred Lynn in centrefield. Shortstop problems have been solved by trading for Rick Burleson, but in the same trade the Angels inherited a third base problem in Butch Hobson.

TEXAS RANGERS — 119 points. The Rangers have an old and ineffective pitching staff led by Ferguson Jenkins and Jon Matlack. Doc Medich only adds to the pitching woes. Texas hasn't got a proven shortstop either. Centrefielder Al Oliver — 9 is the Rangers' best player and third baseman. Buddy Bell would be an all-star were it not for George Brett.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX — 117 points. Much improved from last season. Carlton Fisk will aid tremendously in handling the young pitching staff. Ron LeFlore will make things happen again in the junior loop if he gets to the park on time and if he gets all the pre-game sex (which he claims helps him play better) from his wife (and others).

OAKLAND A's — 115 points. Billy Martin's crew will come back down to earth. Martin has a history of being a good first year manager and then strikes disaster.

Check back with the Daily in early October to see how Duke 'n' Dave fared with their predictions.

form ever for Boston to contend. This is in the same probability range of Rochester becoming the next premier of Quebec. Losing Carlton Fisk leaves a huge void, does the departure of Fred Lynn. Look for Jim Rice — 9 and Jerry Remy — 8 to have good years.

DETROIT TIGERS — 120 1/2 points. Forget Fildrych and forget the Tigers. Strengths in Steve Kemp and Lance Parrish.

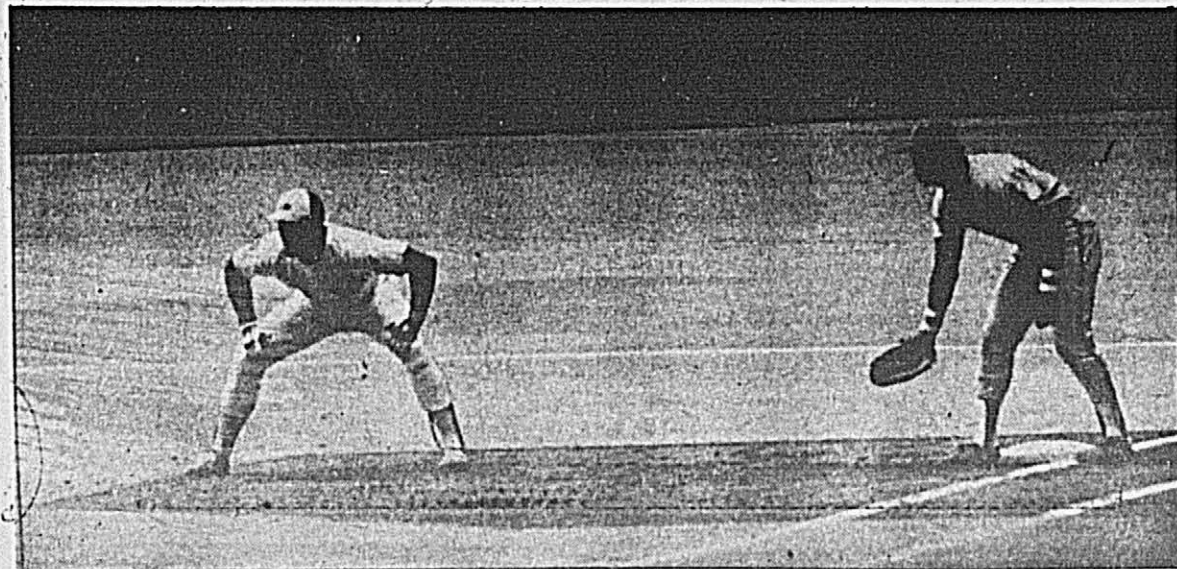
CLEVELAND INDIANS — 115 points. Miguel Dilone will not hit .341 again, but the procurement of Burt Blyleven will help, as will the return of Andre Thornton after a year-long layoff. Mike Hargrove and Toby Harrah are solid at first and third respectively.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS — 107 1/2 points. Ha, again. When will the B-Jays become full-fledged members of the American League?

AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST

KANSAS CITY ROYALS — 125 1/2 points. Solid all-over, though the loss of Porter to St. Louis may hurt. George Brett is 10 at third base and Willie Wilson is on the verge of superstardom, as is Willie Wilson. No problems anywhere except for bench strength.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS — 119 1/2 points. Very weak pitching staff which includes ancient ex-



Redman hockey keeps on ticking

by Elise Goldberg

The 1980-81 Redmen hockey team was reminiscent of a Timex watch — takes a licking but keeps on ticking. And at times it was quite "frustrating" for coach Ken Tyler, in his first real year of trying to rebuild the team. Promising and talented rookies, Gord Tanl, Tim Bossy, Brad Field and Steve Weatherbee, combined with the solid leadership of captain Ken Covo and fellow veterans Ed Vlasic, Cory Bolselle and Mike Nelson, gave great expectations for this year's season when the season began in October.

"This year we had a team that could win games," said Cory Bolselle who had to cut his university hockey career short because of a bad knee. "Constant improvement meant winning. This may have dictated his (Tyler's) change in coaching style."

"Things were stricter in the second half," elaborated Ken Covo. "We worked pretty hard. We had to learn to get mad enough to not be satisfied unless we won."

But during the first half of the season, the Redmen's "frustrations" really went into effect. And now to name just a few:

The Redmen travelled to the States for three exhibition games, including one at Norwich University in Vermont. And contrary to bus driver belief Norwich U. is *not* in Norwich, Vermont but in Northfield, Vermont. But that was discovered about an hour and a half too late.

The Redmen showed up for a 7:00 pm home game against Chicoutimi only to find out that the opposing team and the referees had shown up at 1:00 pm that afternoon. McGill lost by default. A scheduling error by the Athletics Department turned what was promoted as a "guaranteed win" into an automatic loss.

Christmas break took the Redmen to Toronto for three games where approximately fifteen McGill players were

stuck in a hotel elevator for an hour. Then there was the Alumni game and we won't talk about who lost *that* game. And to top it all off, they had to play Canada's number one ranked Brandon Bobcats as well.

The Redmen compiled a record of one win, eight losses and two ties in QUAA league play during this first half of the season. One of their main problems was defence of lack thereof. But at the start of the

second half, the Redmen added a new defenceman, Gilles Hudon, whose defensive expertise inspired the Redmen and helped the team immensely. The Redmen began to gain confidence and started

to play good, competitive hockey. In January they gave Concordia a rough game in a 3-1 loss and in the rest of the season gave every other team a hard time until the final buzz. By the end of the season, they could beat a team like Bishop's 10-3, but because of their lack of pointage in the first half, the Redmen wound up fifth in the QUAA ranks, just missing out on a play-off berth. They ended up with a record of five wins, fifteen losses and four ties, a vast improvement over the previous season's three wins, 21 losses and no ties.

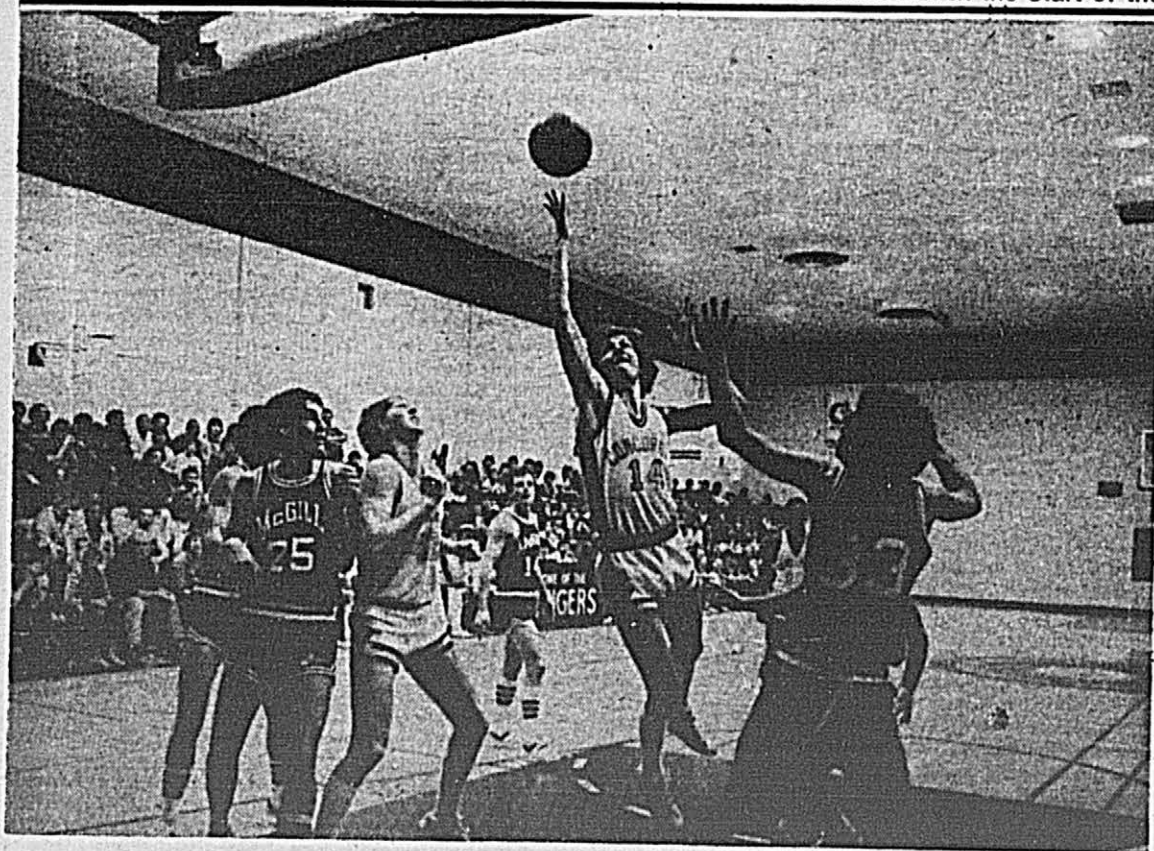
"Improvement in play and improvement in record didn't go hand in hand," explained Cory Bolselle. The Redmen have been shooting for a play-off spot as their season's goal, but came up short. "We played to our potential but we didn't win to our potential," was how defenceman Rich Kill described the season.

The Redmen's top four scorers included three rookies. Rookies Brad Field and Steve Weatherbee tied for team scoring champions with 34 points each. Veteran Ken Covo was right behind them with 33 points and rookie Gord Tanl followed closely with 34 total points.

Great improvement was seen in both veteran and rookie alike. Pat Shannon, a third year veteran, improved immensely along with rookies Brad Field and Karl Bastien to name a few.

The Redmen say goodbye to five year veteran defenceman Ed Vlasic, three year veteran David Moritsugu and two year veteran Cory Bolselle. They also must bid adieu to their two year captain as well as four year veteran overall Ken Covo. Covo won the award for team's Most Valuable Player for the second year in a row. His good natured and strong leadership will be sorely missed.

But who knows? The 1981-82 season will turn up a new batch of rookies. And the play-offs are just around the corner...



by Mel Timmy

The season is over and it wasn't a hack, Now is the time to take a look back.

Let's run through the players and see how it went, starting with Ian Miller the fine young gent.

Oh Miller his eagerness so rife, one thing's for sure Miller adds life.

Off to the races with Sylvain Mr. Intensive, definitely one to provide incentive.

Lissolr the shooter, hurtling from head to toe, his touch likens the grace of a doe (or a SCHMOE), Louis the Redman athlete on the team, with teeth so bright should be working for Gleem.

With the event coming of Quebec's next election, Lissolr, Sylvain and Louis are McGill's "French Connection" Fraquell not enough can be said about him,

except for a friend he'd go out on the limb.

'Hinz' quick and smart, McGill's gift from heaven, his moves number way over...57.

Mike Homsy is quick and extremely agile, his ball handling is smooth but usually fragile.

Rick Rusk the McGill Redmen's own lawyer, sometimes when dressed resembles Tom Sawyer.

It's not every year a team gets a terrorist, Ron Penston this year was the Q.U.A.A.'s fairest.

The earthy Mark Adilman towering at 6 NINE, will never be seen wearing jeans à la "Klein".

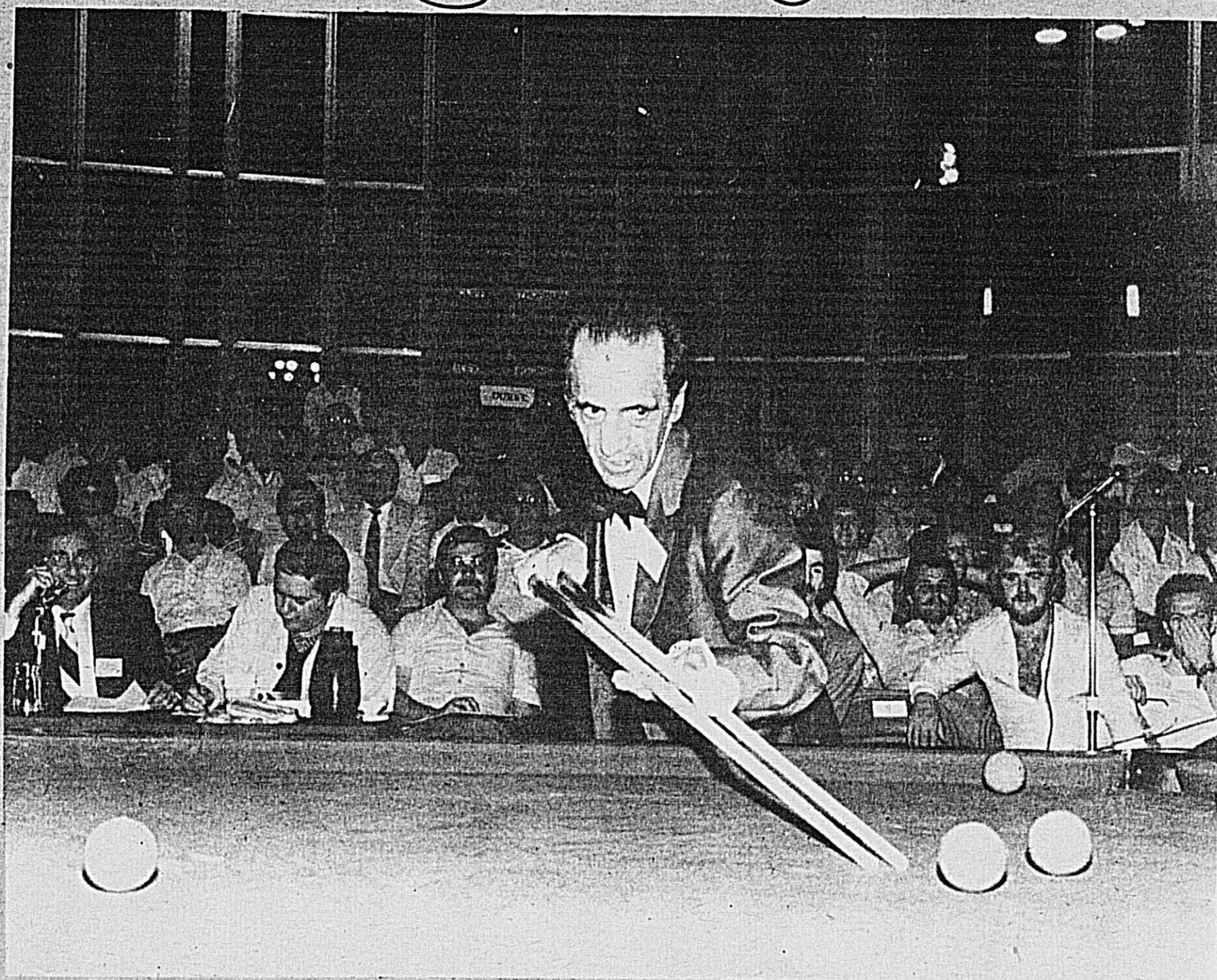
Dr. Brabant who's game shows no fear, unfortunately will be absent from the team next year.

Now answer this question. With Butch And Eddie as coaching staff bosses, how did this team end up with five losses.

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